Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
MAY 2 1996
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No. 951820

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States
October Term, 1995

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Petitioner,
v.
STEPHEN CASSIDY,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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Printed by

Brescia's Printing Services, Inc.
66 Connecticut Boulevard
East Hartford, CT 06108
528-4254

QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether A Comment By The Prosecutor During Closing Argument That The Defendant's Presence In The Courtroom During The Testimony Of Other Witnesses Afforded Him An Opportunity To Tailor His Testimony To The State's Case Violates The Defendant's Sixth Amendment Right Of Confrontation?

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STEPHEN CASSIDY,

Respondent

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

The State of Connecticut respectfully petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of Connecticut in this case.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, which is the subject of this petition, is reported as *State v. Stephen Cassidy*, 236 Conn. 112, ___ A.2d ___ (1996).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Connecticut was entered on February 27, 1996. By order dated March 19, 1996, the state court stayed execution of the judgment pending this Court's final action in the case. The jurisdiction of this Court to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of Connecticut is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Constitution of the United States, Amendment VI:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Constitution of the United States, Amendment XIV:

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Following a jury trial, the respondent was found guilty of the crimes of kidnapping in the first degree in violation of Connecticut General Statutes ("C.G.S.") § 53a-92, robbery in the first degree in violation of C.G.S. § 53a-134, unlawful restraint in the first degree in violation of C.G.S. § 53a-95, and failure to appear in the first degree in violation of C.G.S. § 53a-172.

The victim, a nineteen year old college student, testified that he and the respondent met in a parking lot and drove to a nearby location to have sexual relations. While both men were in the victim's car, the respondent began to perform oral sex on the victim only to halt the activity after a short time. At this point the victim realized that the respondent was holding a knife to his (the victim's) penis. The respondent demanded all of the victim's money which amounted to $4. At the respondent's urging, the victim began to drive home for the purposes of retrieving his bankcard but, on the way, managed to convince the respondent that this might cause his family to become suspicious. The respondent ordered the victim to return him to his car and left him with a warning not to notify police because "how do you think it's gonna look."

The respondent testified at trial in his own defense and admitted both that he met the victim and that he engaged him in sexual relations. The respondent claimed that he was a prostitute, that the victim had agreed to pay him $20 for the sexual act, and that the victim got cold feet when a police car passed them and paid the respondent only $4. According to the respondent, he initially agreed to the victim's offer to drive

home to obtain additional money, but changed his mind and called the effort off because he did not want to waste any more time. The respondent further testified that when the two men returned to the respondent's car, the victim demanded the return of the $4. The respondent testified that he refused and left the victim, never having confronted him with a knife or other weapon.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the prosecutor, in summation, explained the purpose served by sequestering witnesses, asked the jury to observe that the defendant had been present in the courtroom for the testimony of all the other witnesses and argued that, therefore, he had "ample time to doctor up his version of the story." [1]

Defense counsel did not immediately object to these remarks but, rather, urged the jury in his own closing argument, to reject the prosecutor's argument claiming that had respondent fabricated his testimony, he could have done a better job of it. Before the jury was instructed, however, defense counsel moved for a mistrial or, in the alternative, for a curative instruction, alleging that the prosecutor's remarks had impaired respondent's constitutional right to be present

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[1] The actual statement was: "Now also consider, you notice that the witnesses come in and out and there's no witnesses in court, while the other witnesses are testifying, and that ensures that you're going to hear just that person's version of the story. They're not going to doctor it up to fit the other person's version of the story. There's one witness in this case who heard every other witness testify. He heard the whole story before he told you the story. That means when the defendant took the stand, and I would submit to you that during the three days of trial, hearing all of the witnesses, the defendant had ample time to doctor up his version of the story. He just didn't do a good job of it."

throughout the trial. The trial court refused to declare a mistrial but said "all right" to a curative instruction. However, respondent's request to charge the jury was devoid of a relevant curative instruction, none was given, and the respondent failed to object to its omission.

The trial court, at sentencing, characterized the respondent's testimony as a "fabrication" and "ludicrous."

The respondent appealed the judgment to the Supreme Court of Connecticut claiming, inter alia, that the prosecutor's comments had deprived him of his right, under the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and article first, § 8 of the Connecticut constitution, to be present at trial and confront his accusers.

By a vote of 5-2, the Supreme Court of Connecticut ruled that the prosecutor unreasonably burdened respondent's free exercise of his federal and state constitutional rights to be present at trial and confront his accusers when he argued that such presence enabled respondent to hear all of the testimony and thereby provided a means to tailor his testimony. *State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 120.[2] Having found the existence of a constitutional violation, the Court further concluded that the state was unable to show that the prosecutor's argument had been harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. *Id.* at 129-32. This opinion will be referred to as the majority opinion.

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[2] The Court further held that the prosecutor was not "prohibited from arguing to the jury that the defendant had tailored his testimony to fit the state's case." Id. 236 Conn. at 128 n.17.

Two justices dissented in separate opinions. *See State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 146 (Callahan, J. dissenting); 154 (Norcott, J. dissenting). Both justices concluded that the prosecutor's comments had not violated respondent's Sixth Amendment right of confrontation. *Id.* These opinions will be referred to collectively as the dissenting opinions or identified singularly by the justice's name.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE PETITION

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has ruled that a criminal defendant's Sixth Amendment right to be present at trial and confront his accusers is violated whenever a prosecutor asks a jury to consider the defendant's presence at trial when assessing his credibility. This ruling is an unprecedented and unwarranted expansion of the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation as well as contrary to this Court's longstanding doctrine that a defendant's rights are not violated when he must select between two rights that come into conflict.

I. THE DECISION BELOW PRESENTS A FEDERAL QUESTION

In *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. 1032, 1037-38, 103 S.Ct. 3469 (1983), Long argued that this Court was without jurisdiction to review a state court decision because that decision rested on an adequate and independent state ground. In *Michigan v. Long*, the state court decision referred twice to the state constitution, but otherwise relied exclusively on federal law.

In the *Long* case, this Court reaffirmed that it would refuse to decide cases that rested on an adequate and independent state grounds. 463 U.S. at 1040. The Court, however, clarified the process by which it arrives at that determination:

> Accordingly, when, as in this case, a state

> court decision fairly appears to rest primarily on federal law, or to be interwoven with the federal law, and when the adequacy and independence of any possible state law ground is not clear from the face of the opinion, we will accept as the most reasonable explanation that the state court decided the case the way it did because it believed that federal law required it to do so. If a state court chooses merely to rely on federal precedents as it would on the precedents of all other jurisdictions, then it need only make clear by a plain statement in its judgment or opinion that the federal cases are being used only for the purposes of guidance, and do not themselves compel the result that the court has reached. In this way, both justice and judicial administration will be greatly improved. If the state court decision indicates clearly and expressly that it is alternatively based on bona fide separate, adequate, and independent grounds, we, of course, will not undertake to review the decision.

Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S. at 1040-41.

In the instant case, the majority refers twice to the Connecticut Constitution in its opinion, but otherwise relies exclusively on federal law. The first reference occurs in stating respondent's claim; 236 Conn. at 120; while the second occurs in setting forth respondent's rights generally; 236 Conn. at

122. The majority opinion is bereft of any independent state constitutional analysis, affords respondent no greater protection under the state constitutional right of confrontation than that which is afforded under the federal constitution, and relies largely upon federal precedent. There is no indication in the majority opinion that the court was merely seeking federal guidance.

Further support for the conclusion that the majority opinion has decided a matter of federal constitutional law is found in the dissenting opinions. Justice Callahan writes that "[a]lthough the majority briefly mentions the state constitution, I do not understand the majority to hold that the scope of the right of confrontation is in any way greater under the state constitution than it is under the federal constitution." *State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 146 n. 1 (Callahan, J. dissenting). Similarly, Justice Norcott interprets the holding of the majority opinion to be confined to the sixth amendment right of confrontation. *Id.*, 236 Conn. at 154-55 (Norcott, J. dissenting).

Finally, respondent's state court appellate brief fails to independently analyze his right of confrontation under the state constitution and seeks no greater protection thereunder than that afforded by the federal constitution. In the absence of such an analysis, it has been the virtually unwaivering practice of the Connecticut Supreme Court to confine its analysis to the federal constitution. *State v. Varszegi*, 236 Conn. 266, 269 n.4, ___ A.2d ___ (1996); *State v. Joly*, 219 Conn. 234, 258 n. 16, 593 A.2d 96 (1991).

The decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court,

therefore, does not rest upon an independent state ground. Rather, the state court has rested its decision primarily on federal law. Consequently, a federal question is presented and this Court has jurisdiction to review it. *Michigan v. Long*, 463 U.S. at 1044.

II. THE DECISION BELOW CONFERS AN UNWARRANTED TESTIMONIAL SHIELD UPON A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT

The essence of the majority opinion can be succinctly stated as follows: A prosecutor may argue to the jury that a criminal defendant has tailored his testimony to fit the state's case, but cannot point out that the defendant's presence during trial provided the means for so doing. Such an interpretation is contrary to the philosophy of the Sixth Amendment as represented by numerous decisions of this Court. Moreover, the decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court is unduly formalistic; *see State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 155 (Norcott, J. dissenting); and confers an unwarranted testimonial shield upon a criminal defendant. *Id.* at 149-50 (Callahan, J. dissenting).

The practice of excluding witnesses from court when not testifying serves to prevent them from tailoring their testimony to that which has already been presented, and helps to detect testimony that is less than candid. *Geders v. United States*, 425 U.S. 80, 87, 96 S.Ct. 1330, 1335 (1976); accord *State v. Falby*, 187 Conn. 6, 26-27, 444 A.2d 213 (1982); *State v. Pikul*, 150 Conn. 195, 200, 187 A.2d 442 (1962); see

also C.G.S. § 54-85a.[3] While it is true that respondent's constitutional right to be present at trial exempts him from application of the sequestration rule; *see State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 123 n.13; that same constitutional right does not shield his testimony from impeachment when it can reasonably be inferred that some or all of his testimony has been tailored to fit the state's case. *Cf. Geders v. United States*, 425 U.S. at 89-90, 96 S.Ct. at 1336 (prosecutor may raise questions as to defendant witness' credibility where record supports inference that defendant was "coached" by counsel); *United States v. Beltran-Gutierrez*, 19 F.3d 1287, 1289 (9th Cir. 1994)(prosecutor may impeach defendant's trial testimony with otherwise inadmissible inconsistent testimony given during hearing on motion to suppress evidence).

When a criminal defendant "takes the stand and testifies in his own defense his credibility may be impeached and his testimony assailed like that of any other witness...." *Brown v. United States*, 356 U.S. 148, 154, 78 S.Ct. 622, 626 (1971); *accord McGautha v. California*, 402 U.S. 183, 215, 91 S.Ct. 1454, 1471 (1971); *Fitzpatrick v. United States*, 178 U.S. 304, 316, 20 S.Ct. 944, 949 (1900). The majority opinion acknowledges as much. *State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 128, *quoting State v. McClendon*, 199 Conn. 5, 12, 505 A.2d 685 (1986) (defendant subject to impeachment "under 'the same

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[3] **General Statutes § 54-85a. Sequestering of witnesses in criminal prosecution.** In any criminal prosecution, the court, upon motion of the state or the defendant, shall cause any witness to be sequestered during the hearing on any issue or motion or any part of the trial of such prosecution in which he is not testifying.

rules and tests which could by law be applied to other witnesses.' "). As a general matter, presence in the courtroom by one witness during the testimony of another witness affects the weight of the former's testimony and may be brought to the jury's attention. *United States v. Phifer*, 400 F.Supp. 719, 734 (E.D. PA 1975), *aff'd*, 532 F.2d 748 (1976). Thus, the prosecutor's comment that the defendant's presence in the courtroom afforded him an opportunity to tailor his testimony called for an inference that was both reasonable and logical. *See State v. Crafts*, 226 Conn. 237, 243-46, 627 A.2d 877 (1993) (jury may draw whatever inferences it deems reasonable and logical).

In support of its conclusion that the prosecutor's argument impermissibly burdened the defendant's free exercise of his right to confrontation, the majority cites *Zant v. Stephens*, 462 U.S. 862, 885, 103 S.Ct. 2733 (1983) and *Griffin v. California*, 380 U.S. 609, 614, 85 S.Ct. 1229 (1965). *State v. Cassidy*, 236 Conn. at 127. These two decisions, however, are distinguishable from the instant case. At issue in *Zant*, was whether a death sentence, which was based on three statutory aggravating factors, could stand when one of the aggravating factors was subsequently found to be unconstitutional. In resolving the issue, the Court noted, without further discussion or analysis, that the aggravating factor was not "invalid because it authorizes a jury to draw adverse inferences from conduct that is constitutionally protected." *Zant v. Stephens*, 462 U.S. at 885, 103 S.Ct. at 2747. The *Zant* decision, however, is devoid of any discussion of the relationship between constitutionally protected conduct and the state's use of same to impeach a defendant's credibility. Therefore, *Zant* offers little support for the result

reached in the instant case.

In *Griffin v. California*, *supra*, the prosecutor, in closing argument, commented on the defendant's failure to testify and asked that such failure be held against him. In accordance with a California statute, the trial court instructed the jury that it could consider the defendant's failure to testify in determining his guilt. This Court reversed Griffin's convictions and held that the Fifth Amendment, through the Fourteenth Amendment, forbid both the comment by the prosecutor and instruction by the court that silence may be considered as evidence of guilt. 380 U.S. at 615, 85 S.Ct. at 1233. Despite this holding, *Griffin* offers scant support for the majority's conclusion because, in *Griffin*, the accused never took the witness stand and, therefore, never placed his credibility in issue. Had he done so, and omitted or failed to explain incriminating circumstances and events in evidence, an adverse inference could have been drawn from such silence. *Caminetti v. United States*, 242 U.S. 470, 493, 37 S.Ct. 192, 197 (1916); *United States v. Weber*, 437 F.2d 327, 334 (3rd Cir. 1970), *cert. denied*, 402 U.S. 932, 91 S.Ct. 1524 (1971).

To the extent that the prosecutor's comment on the defendant's presence burdened his Sixth Amendment right of confrontation, it did not do so unconstitutionally. "The criminal process, like the rest of the legal system, is replete with situations requiring 'the making of difficult judgments' as to which course to follow .... Although a defendant may have a right, even of constitutional dimensions, to follow whichever course he chooses, the Constitution does not by that token always forbid requiring him to choose." *McGautha v. California*, 402 U.S. at 213, 91 S.Ct. at 1470 (internal citation

omitted). By commenting on the defendant's presence in the courtroom during testimony, the prosecutor merely articulated and brought into the light of rational discussion a fact inescapably impressed upon the jury's consciousness. *Griffin v. California*, 380 U.S. at 609, 622 (Stewart, J. dissenting).

CONCLUSION

The ruling of the Connecticut Supreme Court constitutes an unprecedented and unwarranted expansion of the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation. It also confers upon a criminal defendant a testimonial shield unavailable to other witnesses and, in the process, deprives the prosecution of a valuable piece of impeachment evidence.

Respectfully Submitted,

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT

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May, 1996

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APPENDIX

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OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF CONNECTICUT..... A1

findings, which the hearing officer reached irrespective of any particular mode of legal analysis employed, necessarily require the conclusion that ESPN transferred and refused to reinstate the plaintiff as a remote operator on the basis of his unsafe driving history, which was a legitimate, nondiscriminatory reason. Therefore, the hearing officer's incorrect analysis is harmless.

The judgment of the Appellate Court is affirmed.

In this opinion the other justices concurred.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT *v.* STEPHEN CASSIDY (15101)

Peters, C. J., and Callahan, Borden, Berdon, Katz, Norcott and Palmer, Js.[1]

Convicted of the crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, unlawful restraint in the first degree and failure to appear in the first degree, the defendant appealed to this court claiming, inter alia, that his constitutional rights to be present throughout his trial were violated by comments made by the prosecutor during closing argument. He contended that the prosecutor improperly argued that because the defendant was present during the entire trial, he was able to tailor his testimony to that of the state's witnesses, who, in contrast to him, were subject to that court's sequestration order. *Held:*

1. The defendant was entitled to a new trial on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges because the prosecutor's objectionable comments, although relatively brief and not made in bad faith, struck at the heart of a critical issue in the case and impermissibly burdened the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to be present at his trial and because the state failed to establish that the remarks were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt; the state's case rested entirely upon the uncorroborated testimony of the victim, the relative credibility of the defendant and the victim was critical to the jury's resolution of the case, there was no independent evidence of the crimes to assist the jury in that determination, and the trial court failed to give a curative instruction as requested by the defendant.

(*Two justices dissenting separately*)

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[1] This case was originally heard by five justices of this court. Subsequent to oral argument, however, the court unanimously decided sua sponte to consider the case en banc.

2. The defendant was not prejudiced by the trial court's consolidation for trial of the charge of failure to appear with the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges; discrete factual scenarios were involved, the defendant's alleged conduct was not so brutal or shocking as to have aroused the passions of the jury, and the trial was not unduly long or complex.

3. The defendant could not prevail on his claim that the state did not prove that he had wilfully failed to appear for trial as required; the jury reasonably could have concluded from the evidence that the defendant, with full knowledge of his court date, had deliberately chosen to ignore the court's order that he return to court on that date.

4. Although the record was adequate to review the defendant's unpreserved challenge to the trial court's jury instruction on the "wilful" element of the crime of failure to appear, and although the challenged instruction was constitutionally impermissible, it was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt in view of the overwhelming evidence of wilfulness.

5. There was no merit to the defendant's claim that the trial court improperly precluded him, on relevancy grounds, from testifying that he had not retained counsel on the date that he failed to appear in court; there was nothing in the record to suggest that the court's order to appear was in any way conditioned on his retention of counsel on or before that date, the defendant did not claim that he believed that he was not required to appear unless he had retained counsel and he never claimed to have forgotten that he was required to appear.

6. The defendant's unpreserved claim that the jury was not properly informed of its duty to refrain from discussing the case during the trial was unavailing; the defendant did not establish either that there was any reasonable possibility that the trial court's lone objectionable statement, which authorized the jurors to communicate with others about the charges pending against him, although not about the testimony, served to undermine the integrity of the trial or that the failure to grant him relief would result in manifest injustice.

7. None of the trial court's challenged instructions on reasonable doubt, the presumption of innocence and the role of the jury, when properly considered in the broader context of the instructions in their entirety, diluted the state's burden of proof or misled the jury in any way.

Argued September 22, 1995—decision released February 27, 1996

Information charging the defendant with the crimes of kidnapping in the first degree, unlawful restraint in the first degree, robbery in the first degree and failure to appear in the first degree, brought to the Superior Court in the judicial district of Bridgeport, geographical area number two, and tried to the jury before *McGrath*,

J.; verdict and judgment of guilty, from which the defendant appealed. *Reversed in part; new trial.*

Neal Cone, assistant public defender, for the appellant (defendant).

Timothy J. Sugrue, executive assistant state's attorney, with whom, on the brief, were *Donald A. Browne*, state's attorney, and *Joseph T. Corradino*, assistant state's attorney, for the appellee (state).

PALMER, J. A jury found the defendant, Stephen Cassidy, guilty of the crimes of kidnapping in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-92, robbery in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-134, unlawful restraint in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-95, and failure to appear in the first degree in violation of General Statutes § 53a-172.[2] The defendant has appealed[3] from the judgment

[2] General Statutes § 53a-92 provides in relevant part: "Kidnapping in the first degree: Class A felony. (a) A person is guilty of kidnapping in the first degree when he abducts another person and . . . (2) he restrains the person abducted with intent to . . . (B) accomplish or advance the commission of a felony . . . ."

General Statutes § 53a-134 provides in relevant part: "Robbery in the first degree: Class B felony. (a) A person is guilty of robbery in the first degree when, in the course of the commission of the crime of robbery as defined in section 53a-133 or of immediate flight therefrom, he or another participant in the crime . . . (3) uses or threatens the use of a dangerous instrument . . . ."

General Statutes § 53a-95 provides in relevant part: "Unlawful restraint in the first degree: Class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of unlawful restraint in the first degree when he restrains another person under circumstances which expose such other person to a substantial risk of physical injury."

General Statutes § 53a-172 provides in relevant part: "Failure to appear in the first degree: Class D felony. (a) A person is guilty of failure to appear in the first degree when, while charged with the commission of a felony and while out on bail or released under other procedure of law, he wilfully fails to appear when legally called according to the terms of his bail or promise to appear."

[3] The defendant appealed directly to this court pursuant to General Statutes § 51-199 (b), which provides in relevant part: "The following matters shall be taken directly to the supreme court . . . (3) an appeal in any criminal action involving a conviction for a capital felony, class A felony,

of the trial court sentencing him to a term of imprisonment of forty-three years.[4] Although we affirm the judgment of conviction rendered by the trial court on the failure to appear count, we conclude that the defendant is entitled to a new trial on the remaining charges because certain improper comments made by the prosecutor during his closing argument to the jury impermissibly infringed upon the defendant's right under the federal and state constitutions to be present throughout the trial.

The jury reasonably could have found the following facts. On the evening of December 27, 1992, the victim, a nineteen year old male college student and part-time tennis instructor, drove to the Bayview shopping plaza in Bridgeport for the purpose of meeting men who might be interested in having sexual relations with him.[5] Shortly after the victim had arrived at the shopping plaza, the defendant pulled up alongside the victim's vehicle in his own car. The two men, who remained in their cars, introduced themselves and, during a conversation that lasted approximately fifteen or twenty minutes, expressed their mutual interest in having sexual relations. The defendant indicated that he knew of a nearby street where they could go to engage in such activity, and the two men, driving separately, proceeded to a secluded location on Hawley Street behind St. Vincent's Hospital in Bridgeport. The two men parked their vehicles on that street, and the defendant exited his car, entered the victim's vehicle and began to perform fellatio on the victim.

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or other felony . . . for which the maximum sentence which may be imposed exceeds twenty years . . . ."

[4] The trial court sentenced the defendant to consecutive prison terms of twenty years on the robbery count, fifteen years on the kidnapping count, three years on the unlawful restraint count and five years on the failure to appear count.

[5] The defendant had previously encountered such men at the shopping plaza and, on at least one prior occasion, the victim had engaged in sexual relations with a man he had met there.

After one or two minutes, the defendant disengaged and pulled a jackknife on the victim, demanding all of the victim's money. The victim, who was not carrying his wallet, gave the defendant $4, which was all the cash that the victim had in his possession. The defendant then searched the front passenger compartment of the victim's car for more money and, unable to find any, told the victim that he needed more than $4 because he had "a wife and two kids and a mortgage to meet tomorrow." The defendant inquired whether the victim had an automatic bank teller card, and the victim responded that he did not have his card with him. The defendant, still brandishing the jackknife, directed the victim to drive to his home to retrieve his bank card and whatever cash he had at his residence. The victim thereupon proceeded to drive in the direction of his home, which was located in the north end of Bridgeport. On the way, however, the victim told the defendant that he was only sixteen years of age and that his grandparents, with whom he resided, would be suspicious if he returned home and then left immediately.[6] The defendant, convinced that it would not be prudent to proceed to the victim's residence, directed the victim to take him back to his car. Upon their return to Hawley Street, the defendant warned the victim not to notify the police about what had occurred. The defendant then exited the victim's car, entered his own vehicle, and drove away.

Notwithstanding the defendant's admonition not to contact the authorities, the victim, who had recorded the license plate of the automobile operated by the defendant, reported the incident to the Bridgeport police a short time later. On the basis of the information provided to the police by the victim, the defendant was apprehended, identified by the victim and charged.

[6] As previously indicated, the victim was actually nineteen years old at the time.

At trial, the state also introduced evidence that the defendant had been arrested on November 25, 1992, for a felony violation unrelated to his subsequent encounter with the victim. The state's evidence indicated that the defendant had been released in that earlier case on his promise to appear in court on December 7, 1992, and thereafter, as required; that he had appeared in court on December 7, 1992, at which time the judge continued his case until December 21, 1992, and ordered him to return on that date; that he had failed to appear in court on December 21; and that he had also failed to notify the court on or before December 21, of his inability to be present in court on that date.

The defendant testified at trial in his own defense. With respect to the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges, the defendant admitted performing fellatio on the victim at the Bayview shopping plaza on the evening of December 27, 1992. The defendant claimed, however, that he was a prostitute who, as on prior occasions, had gone to the shopping plaza that night for the purpose of obtaining money in return for sex. The defendant further testified that when the victim told him that he wanted oral sex, the defendant informed him that it would cost $20. The victim agreed and followed the defendant to Hawley Street, where the two men parked their cars. The defendant got out of his car and into the victim's vehicle and began to perform fellatio on the victim.

Shortly thereafter, a Bridgeport police officer drove by in a police cruiser and parked nearby. According to the defendant, the victim became alarmed and terminated their sexual activity. The defendant, however, informed the victim that he would still have to pay for the defendant's services. Upon learning that the defendant expected to be paid whether or not the two men resumed their sexual relations, the victim drove to a nearby parking lot so that he and the defendant

could continue their sexual activity out of the view of the police officer.

Before agreeing to resume oral sex, however, the defendant insisted on payment in full. According to the defendant, the victim then handed him $4, which the victim indicated was all the money that he had in his possession. The defendant told the victim that the payment was insufficient, whereupon the victim suggested that he could drive home to obtain additional money. The defendant initially agreed with this suggestion, and the two men, traveling in the victim's car, started toward the victim's home. The defendant testified that he soon changed his mind about driving to the victim's residence, however, because he did not want to waste any more time. The defendant so informed the victim, who turned around and proceeded back to the defendant's vehicle on Hawley Street.

Upon arriving at the defendant's car, the victim stated that he wanted the $4 back. According to the defendant, he told the victim that he would not return the money because he had earned it and, in fact, that the victim still owed him for his services. The defendant then exited the victim's car and drove away. The defendant acknowledged that he had also told the victim not to return to the Bayview shopping plaza, but insisted that at no time had he ever threatened the victim. The defendant further testified that he had not been in possession of a knife or any other weapon during his encounter with the victim.

The defendant also testified with regard to the failure to appear charge. He admitted that when he first appeared in court on December 7, 1992, he was ordered by the judge to return to court on December 21, 1992. The defendant acknowledged that he had disobeyed the court's order by failing to appear on that date, but stated that he could not recall why he had not appeared.

Additional facts will be set forth as they become relevant.

On appeal, the defendant claims that the trial court improperly: (1) failed to give a curative instruction after the prosecutor, in his closing argument to the jury, made certain comments that impermissibly infringed upon the defendant's right to be present throughout the trial; (2) granted the state's motion to consolidate for trial the failure to appear count with the other counts; (3) denied the defendant's motion for a judgment of acquittal on the failure to appear charge due to insufficient evidence; (4) instructed the jury on the crime of failure to appear; (5) limited the defendant's testimony with respect to the failure to appear charge; (6) instructed the jurors concerning their duty not to discuss the case with anyone during the pendency of the trial; (7) instructed the jury on reasonable doubt and the presumption of innocence; and (8) committed, as a result of the cumulative effect of the above noted improprieties, harmful error. We agree with the defendant that the trial court should have given a curative instruction to the jury after improper argument by the prosecutor during his summation to the jury and that those comments, in the absence of such an instruction, require a new trial on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts.[7] Because we reject the defendant's other claims, however, we affirm the judgment of conviction rendered against him on the failure to appear count.[8]

[7] The objectionable argument of the prosecutor related solely to the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges, and not to the failure to appear charge. Because the prosecutor's remarks could not possibly have prejudiced the defendant in his defense of the failure to appear count, those comments do not require reversal of the defendant's conviction on that count.

[8] The defendant also claims that the trial court improperly refused to instruct the jury on the charge of larceny in the sixth degree as a lesser included offense of robbery. In light of our conclusion that the defendant

I

The defendant claims that certain comments made by the prosecutor during his closing argument to the jury violated his rights under the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States constitution and under article first, § 8, of the Connecticut constitution.[9] Specifically, he contends that the prosecutor improperly argued to the jury that the defendant, because he was present in court throughout the trial, was able to tailor his testimony to that of the state's witnesses who, in contrast to the defendant, were subject to the trial court's sequestration order. We agree with the defendant that the prosecutor's argument invited the jury to draw an inference adverse to the defendant solely because he asserted his constitutional right to be present at trial and, consequently, that those comments unreasonably interfered with the defendant's free exercise of that right. We further conclude that under the particular circumstances of this case, the argument was not harmless beyond a reasonable doubt and, therefore, that the defendant is entitled to a new trial on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges.

is entitled to a new trial on the robbery charge, we need not consider this claim, which is based upon the specific facts adduced at trial.

[9] The sixth amendment to the United States constitution provides in relevant part: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him . . . and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." This right is applied to state prosecutions through the due process clause of the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution; *Pointer* v. *Texas*, 380 U.S. 400, 405, 85 S. Ct. 1065, 13 L. Ed. 2d 923 (1965); *State* v. *Munoz*, 233 Conn. 106, 153 n.1, 659 A.2d 683 (1995); which provides in relevant part: "[N]or shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law . . . ."

Article first, § 8, of the Connecticut constitution provides in relevant part: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel . . . [and] to be confronted by the witnesses against him . . . . No person shall be . . . deprived of . . . liberty . . . without due process of law . . . ." The defendant does not claim that he is entitled to additional protections under the state constitution, and therefore we rest our decision on the federal constitution.

The following additional facts and procedural history are necessary to our resolution of this issue. On the day before trial commenced, the defendant moved for an order requiring the sequestration of the state's witnesses. The state responded by moving for the sequestration of the defense witnesses, noting further that it had no objection to the defendant's motion so long as any sequestration order was equally applicable to both parties. The trial court granted both motions.[10]

At the conclusion of the evidence, the prosecutor, during his closing argument to the jury, made the following statement: "Now also consider, you notice that the witnesses come in and out and there's no witnesses in court, while the other witnesses are testifying, and that ensures that you're going to hear just that person's version of the story. They're not going to doctor it up to fit the other person's version of the story. There's one witness in this case who heard every other witness testify. He heard the whole story before he told you the story. That means when the defendant took the stand, and I would submit to you that during the three days of trial, hearing all of the witnesses, the defendant had ample time to doctor up his version of the story.

[10] General Statutes § 54-85a and Practice Book § 876 afford the parties in a criminal case the right, upon proper motion, to an order prohibiting the attendance of any witness at a hearing or trial when that witness is not actually testifying. General Statutes § 54-85a provides that "[i]n any criminal prosecution, the court, upon motion of the state or the defendant, shall cause any witness to be sequestered during the hearing on any issue or motion or any part of the trial of such prosecution in which he is not testifying." Practice Book § 876 provides that "[t]he judicial authority upon motion of the prosecuting authority or of the defendant shall cause any witness to be sequestered during the hearing on any issue or motion or during any part of the trial in which he is not testifying."

As we have stated previously, "[t]he purpose of a sequestration order [under General Statutes § 54-85a and Practice Book § 876] is to prevent a witness from fashioning his testimony to correspond to the statements of others in the courtroom . . . including the statements of counsel." (Citation omitted.) *State* v. *Stovall*, 199 Conn. 62, 67–68, 505 A.2d 708 (1986).

He just didn't do a good job of it." Defense counsel did not immediately object to these remarks but, rather, urged the jury, in his closing argument, to reject the prosecutor's contention, asserting that the defendant would have been able to devise a more self-serving scenario had he in fact chosen to lie about his encounter with the victim. Upon completion of the closing arguments of counsel,[11] however, and before the trial court had commenced its instructions to the jury, the defendant moved for a mistrial or, in the alternative, for a curative instruction, claiming that the prosecutor's argument had improperly infringed upon his constitutional right to be present throughout the trial. The trial court denied the defendant's request both for a mistrial and for a curative instruction.

"The right to confrontation is fundamental to a fair trial under both the federal and state constitutions. *Pointer* v. *Texas*, 380 U.S. 400, 403, 85 S. Ct. 1065, 13 L. Ed. 2d 923 (1965); *State* v. *Jarzbek*, 204 Conn. 683, 707, 529 A.2d 1245 (1987); *State* v. *Reardon*, 172 Conn. 593, 599–600, 376 A.2d 65 (1977). It is expressly protected by the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States constitution; *Davis* v. *Alaska*, 415 U.S. 308, 315, 94 S. Ct. 1105, 39 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1974); *Pointer* v. *Texas*, supra [403]; and by article first, § 8, of the Connecticut constitution. *State* v. *Torello*, 103 Conn. 511, 513, 131 A. 429 (1925)." *State* v. *Hufford*, 205 Conn. 386, 400–401, 533 A.2d 866 (1987). "The right of *physical* confrontation is a . . . fundamental component of the [federal and state confrontation] clauses"; (emphasis added) *State* v. *Jarzbek*, supra, 692; and guarantees an accused "the right to be present in the courtroom at every stage of his trial." *Illinois* v. *Allen*, 397 U.S. 337, 338, 90 S. Ct. 1057, 25 L. Ed. 2d 353 (1970).[12]

[11] The prosecutor did not again make reference to the defendant's presence at trial during his brief rebuttal argument to the jury.

[12] Furthermore, a defendant is *required* to be present at trial, unless otherwise authorized by the court, under Practice Book § 968, which provides:

Like cross-examination, "face-to-face confrontation [at trial] . . . ensure[s] the integrity of the factfinding process"; (citation omitted; internal quotation marks omitted) *Coy* v. *Iowa*, 487 U.S. 1012, 1019–20, 108 S. Ct. 2798, 101 L. Ed. 2d 857 (1988); because "[i]t is always more difficult to tell a lie about a person 'to his face' than 'behind his back.' " Id., 1019. Thus, "[i]t is widely recognized that physical confrontation contributes significantly, albeit intangibly, to the truth-seeking process . . . . In addition, physical confrontation furthers other goals of our criminal justice system, in that it reflects respect for the defendant's dignity and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty." *State* v. *Jarzbek*, supra, 204 Conn. 695. Indeed, the literal right to "confront" one's accusers is so deeply rooted in "human feelings of what is necessary for fairness [that] the right of confrontation 'contributes to the establishment of a system of criminal justice in which the perception as well as the reality of fairness prevails.' " *Coy* v. *Iowa*, supra, 1018–19, quoting *Lee* v. *Illinois*, 476 U.S. 530, 540, 106 S. Ct. 2056, 90 L. Ed. 2d 514 (1986). Because of the important goals furthered by an accused's right to encounter adverse witnesses face-to-face, the free exercise of that right may not be impaired absent a compelling justification for the infringement.[13] See, e.g.,

"—Continued Presence Not Required

"The defendant must be present at the trial and at the sentencing hearing, but if he will be represented by counsel at the trial or sentencing hearing, the judicial authority may:

"(1) Excuse him from being present at the trial or a part thereof or the sentencing hearing if he waives the right to be present;

"(2) Direct that the trial or a part thereof or the sentencing hearing be conducted in his absence if the judicial authority determines that he waived his right to be present; or

"(3) Direct that the trial or a part thereof be conducted in his absence if the judicial authority has justifiably excluded him from the courtroom because of his disruptive conduct, pursuant to Sec. 892."

[13] In light of a defendant's constitutional right to be present at trial, the provisions of General Statutes § 54-85a and Practice Book § 876, pursuant to which a witness may be precluded from attending the trial when not

Maryland v. *Craig*, 497 U.S. 836, 850, 110 S. Ct. 3157, 111 L. Ed. 2d 666 (1990) ("defendant's right to confront accusatory witnesses may be satisfied absent a physical, face-to-face confrontation at trial only where denial of such confrontation is necessary to further an important public policy and only where the reliability of the testimony is otherwise assured"); *State* v. *Jarzbek*, supra, 704–705 (exclusion of defendant during testimony of minor victim of sexual assault warranted only upon clear and convincing showing by state of compelling need to do so).

The defendant asserts that his right to a face-to-face confrontation with the state's witnesses was unfairly burdened as a consequence of the prosecutor's argument to the jury that the defendant, as the "one witness in this case who heard every other witness testify," was the only person who had been able "to doctor up his version of the story" to "fit" the testimony of other witnesses. The state contends that this argument was proper because it was simply a statement of the obvious, namely, that the defendant was present during the entire trial and the state's witnesses were not. We disagree with the state. Although the jury was undoubtedly cognizant of the defendant's presence throughout the trial, it is by no means certain that the jurors were also aware of the fact that the other trial witnesses were not permitted in the courtroom when not testifying. Moreover, the jurors were never apprised of the defendant's constitutional right to be present at all stages of the trial; of his obligation to be present, unless excused, under Practice Book § 968; see footnote 12; or of the existence of the court's sequestration order. This information, if provided to the jury, would have at least placed the prosecutor's comments in a fairer, more complete, context.

actually testifying; see footnote 10; do not apply to a defendant in a criminal case.

More fundamentally, however, the prosecutor, in clear, direct and unambiguous terms, urged the jury to conclude that the defendant, *solely by virtue of his presence throughout the trial and in stark contrast to the sequestered state witnesses*, had been able to concoct a story tailored to meet the state's case.[14] Simply stated, the prosecutor's argument placed too high a price on the defendant's exercise of his right to a face-to-face encounter with the witnesses adverse to him.[15]

[14] The state does not contend either that the prosecutor intended to convey any other meaning or that the jury could have construed his remarks in any other way. Cf. *State* v. *Negron*, 221 Conn. 315, 325, 603 A.2d 1138 (1992) (in ascertaining whether prosecutor's comments have encroached upon defendant's right to remain silent, we must determine whether "the language used [was] manifestly intended to be, or was . . . of such character that the jury would naturally and necessarily take it to be a comment on the failure of the accused to testify"). Indeed, in defending the propriety of his argument to the trial court in response to the defendant's request for a curative instruction, the prosecutor relied only upon the fact that the defendant had been present throughout the trial. The prosecutor's response was as follows:

"[Defense counsel] is right. The defendant has an absolute right to attend court and confront and have counsel cross-examine the witnesses against him; however, if he chooses to exercise that right, it's fair comment on the part of the State. For example, if he takes the stand in his own defense, the State can comment on his demeanor on the stand, can impeach his credibility, and can generally comment on the testimony that the defendant produces from the stand, and that in no way impedes his right to take the stand in his own defense. If the defendant doesn't take the stand in his own defense, the State can't comment on his silence because that would be shifting the burden.

"It is a fact readily observable by the jury that the defendant is in court and does get to hear all of the other witnesses. And then the defendant, after hearing all that, takes the stand and testifies. It's fair comment, then, for the State to be able to discredit the defendant's testimony by means of the fact that he heard everyone else's testimony. It in no way works a deprivation of due process. He's got all the process that he's due. And, I don't know how the State's comments on facts readily observable to the jury could possibly be prejudicial. There's no authority on this point. I don't think it's misconduct, and I think the [defendant's] motion should be denied."

[15] The United States Supreme Court has rejected an argument similar to that made by the state in prohibiting comment on the defendant's failure to testify: "[C]omment on the refusal to testify . . . is a penalty imposed by courts for exercising a constitutional privilege. It cuts down on the

It is well settled that a violation of constitutional magnitude may be established even though there has not been a complete abridgement or deprivation of the right. A constitutional violation may result, therefore, when a constitutional right has been impermissibly burdened or impaired by virtue of state action that unnecessarily chills or penalizes the free exercise of the right. See, e.g., *North Carolina* v. *Pearce*, 395 U.S. 711, 724, 89 S. Ct. 2072, 23 L. Ed. 2d 656 (1969) (practice of imposing heavier sentence on defendants after conviction upon retrial impermissibly chilled exercise of basic constitutional rights); *Shapiro* v. *Thompson*, 394 U.S. 618, 629–31, 89 S. Ct. 1322, 22 L. Ed. 2d 600 (1969) (state may not condition receipt of welfare benefits on durational residence requirement because to do so penalizes constitutionally protected right to travel); *United States* v. *Jackson*, 390 U.S. 570, 88 S. Ct. 1209, 20 L. Ed. 2d 138 (1968) (statute permitting imposition of death penalty only on defendants convicted after trial and not on those who plead guilty unduly impairs capital defendants' constitutional right to trial); see also *United States* v. *Goodwin*, 457 U.S. 368, 372, 102 S. Ct. 2485, 73 L. Ed. 2d 74 (1982) ("while an individual certainly may be penalized for violating the law, he just as certainly may not be punished for exercising a protected statutory or constitutional right"); *Bordenkircher* v. *Hayes*, 434 U.S. 357, 363, 98 S. Ct. 663, 54 L.

[accused's fifth amendment] privilege by making its assertion costly. *It is said, however, that the inference of guilt for failure to testify as to facts peculiarly within the accused's knowledge is in any event natural and irresistible, and that comment on the failure does not magnify that inference into a penalty for asserting a constitutional privilege. . . . What a jury may infer, given no help from the court, is one thing. What it may infer when the court solemnizes the silence of the accused into evidence against him is quite another.*" (Citations omitted; emphasis added.) *Griffin* v. *California*, 380 U.S. 609, 614, 85 S. Ct. 1229, 14 L. Ed. 2d 106 (1965). This principle also applies to such comments made by a prosecutor, unreinforced by the court's instructions. Id., 615; see also *State* v. *Marra*, 222 Conn. 506, 534–35, 610 A.2d 1113 (1992).

Ed. 2d 604 (1978) ("for an agent of the State to pursue a course of action whose objective is to penalize a person's reliance on his legal rights is 'patently unconstitutional' "); *Chaffin* v. *Stynchcombe*, 412 U.S. 17, 33, 93 S. Ct. 1977, 36 L. Ed. 2d 714 (1973) (same); *State* v. *Sutton*, 197 Conn. 485, 500, 498 A.2d 65 (1985), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 1073, 106 S. Ct. 833, 88 L. Ed. 2d 204 (1986) (" '[t]o punish a person because he has done what the law plainly allows him to do is a due process violation 'of the most basic sort' "). Thus, "[w]hatever might be said of [the state's] objectives, they cannot be pursued by means that needlessly chill the exercise of basic constitutional rights. . . . The question is not whether the chilling effect is 'incidental' rather than intentional; the question is whether that effect is unnecessary and therefore excessive." (Citations omitted.) *United States* v. *Jackson*, supra, 582.

Inviting the fact finder to draw an inference adverse to a defendant solely on account of the defendant's assertion of a constitutional right impermissibly burdens the free exercise of that right and, therefore, may not be tolerated. See, e.g., *Zant* v. *Stephens*, 462 U.S. 862, 885, 103 S. Ct. 2733, 77 L. Ed. 2d 235 (1983) (aggravating factor would be invalid if it "authorizes a jury to draw adverse inferences from conduct that is constitutionally protected"); *Griffin* v. *California*, 380 U.S. 609, 614, 85 S. Ct. 1229, 14 L. Ed. 2d 106 (1965) (statement by court or prosecutor inviting jury to draw adverse inference due to defendant's failure to testify violates constitution as "a penalty imposed by courts for exercising a constitutional privilege"). In arguing to the jury that the defendant had been able to "doctor up" his testimony simply because, in contrast to the state's witnesses, the defendant had been present during the entire trial, the prosecutor invited the jury to draw an inference adverse to the defendant solely because of the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to confront the witnesses

against him. Although a question of first impression in this state, similar prosecutorial comments have been disapproved as constitutionally infirm by those courts in other jurisdictions that have considered them.[16] See *Dyson* v. *United States*, 418 A.2d 127, 131 (D.C. App. 1980); *Jenkins* v. *United States*, 374 A.2d 581, 584 (D.C. App.), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 894, 98 S. Ct. 274, 54 L. Ed. 2d 182 (1977); *State* v. *Jones*, 71 Wash. App. 798, 809–11, 863 P.2d 85 (1993), rev. denied, 124 Wash. 2d 1018, 881 P.2d 254 (1994).

It is true, of course, that when the defendant elected to testify, he placed his credibility in issue, thereby subjecting himself to cross-examination under "the same rules and tests which could by law be applied to other witnesses." *State* v. *McClendon*, 199 Conn. 5, 12, 505 A.2d 685 (1986). Moreover, the prosecutor, in his closing argument, was free to challenge the defendant's version of the facts by reference to any evidence properly adduced at trial. Indeed, because the state's case hinged entirely upon the uncorroborated testimony of the victim, the relative credibility of the victim and the defendant necessarily was the focus of the prosecutor's summation to the jury. Although the prosecutor was entitled to argue his case forcefully, however, he was not free to assert that the defendant's presence at trial had enabled him to tailor his testimony to that of other witnesses.[17] Such argument exceeded the bounds of fair

[16] We note that the prosecutor's comment also burdened the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to testify in his own behalf, an entitlement rooted in the guarantees of the fifth, sixth and fourteenth amendments to the United States constitution. See *Rock* v. *Arkansas*, 483 U.S. 44, 51–53, 107 S. Ct. 2704, 97 L. Ed. 2d 37 (1987); *State* v. *Paradise*, 213 Conn. 388, 404, 567 A.2d 1221 (1990). Because the defendant has not raised this claim, however, we do not base our decision on it.

[17] We do not hold that the prosecutor was prohibited from arguing to the jury that the defendant had tailored his testimony to fit the state's case. On the contrary, such argument would not have been objectionable had it been linked solely to the evidence and not, either directly or indirectly, to the defendant's presence at trial.

comment because it unfairly penalized the defendant for asserting his constitutionally protected right to confront his accusers at trial.[18]

Our inquiry does not end here, however, for we must determine whether the impropriety requires reversal of the defendant's convictions on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges. Because the prosecutor's argument impermissibly infringed upon his rights guaranteed under the confrontation clauses of the federal and state constitutions, he is entitled to a new trial on those counts unless the state can establish that the objectionable comments were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. See *Coy* v. *Iowa*, supra, 487 U.S. 1021; *State* v. *Lewis*, 211 Conn. 185, 190, 558 A.2d 237 (1989); see also *State* v. *Sauris*, 227 Conn. 389, 413, 631 A.2d 238 (1993). We conclude that under the particular facts of this case, the state cannot sustain its burden.

Because the defendant and the victim were the only witnesses with firsthand knowledge of the pertinent events, the state's case against the defendant rested *solely* upon the testimony of the victim, which was, in all material respects, uncorroborated.[19] Similarly, the

[18] As we have indicated, the state contends that the prosecutor's closing argument did not impair the defendant's rights under the confrontation clauses of the federal and state constitutions. The state does not claim, however, that even if the prosecutor's comments did constitute such an infringement, they may nevertheless be justified either by an overarching state interest; see, e.g., *Maryland* v. *Craig*, supra, 497 U.S. 850; *State* v. *Jarzbek*, supra, 204 Conn. 704–705; or by conduct or argument of the defendant. See *United States* v. *Robinson*, 485 U.S. 25, 108 S. Ct. 864, 99 L. Ed. 2d 23 (1988) (prosecutor's comment on defendant's failure to testify permissible in view of defense argument to jury that government prevented defendant from testifying); *Illinois* v. *Allen*, supra, 397 U.S. 337 (trial court may cause defendant to be removed from courtroom when such removal is warranted due to defendant's disruptive behavior during trial).

[19] For example, the jackknife allegedly used by the defendant was never recovered. The only evidence adduced by the state that arguably tended either to corroborate the victim's testimony or to buttress his credibility was the testimony of two police officers, who explained that the victim had reported the incident to them soon after it had occurred.

defendant's affirmative contention that he had not engaged in any of the criminal misconduct alleged by the state was based entirely upon his own testimony. The jury's principal task, therefore, was to determine which of these two witnesses to believe, making their credibility decisive to the outcome of the case. Indeed, both the state and the defendant, in final argument, acknowledged that the relative credibility of the two men was the only truly contested issue in the trial. Because the prosecutor's improper argument served to discredit the defendant's testimony and to bolster the victim's credibility, that argument was central to the critical question to be resolved by the jury.

Furthermore, although the defendant sought a curative instruction at the conclusion of closing argument, the trial court declined to take any remedial action. The jury should have at least been informed of the defendant's constitutional right to be present throughout the trial *and* instructed to disregard the prosecutor's improper argument.[20]

We acknowledge that the prosecutor's objectionable comments were relatively brief and not made in bad faith.[21] We further acknowledge that we have in the past

[20] The defendant's argument to the jury that it should reject the prosecutor's claim that the defendant's presence at trial had afforded him the opportunity "to doctor up his version of the story" was not a sufficient substitute for a curative instruction by the trial court. In view of the fact that the prosecutor's comment unfairly impaired the defendant's constitutionally protected right to be present throughout the trial proceedings, only a forceful admonition to the jury by the trial court could have sufficed to mitigate the harm to the defendant caused by the improper argument. Furthermore, because the prosecutor's remarks served to focus the jurors' attention on an issue altogether inappropriate for their consideration, the trial court's brief admonition during its charge to the jury that the arguments of counsel are not evidence was not sufficient to reduce the risk of prejudice to the defendant.

[21] The prosecutor's response to the defendant's motion for a mistrial or, in the alternative, for a curative instruction, reflected his belief that the challenged portion of his argument was appropriate. See footnote 14. Indeed, the state argues on appeal that that argument was in all respects proper.

rejected due process claims predicated on a "single questionable prosecutorial statement"; *State* v. *Ross*, 230 Conn. 183, 227, 646 A.2d 1318 (1994), cert. denied, U.S. , 115 S. Ct. 1133, 130 L. Ed. 2d 1095 (1995); see also *State* v. *Joyner*, 225 Conn. 450, 473, 625 A.2d 791 (1993); *State* v. *Somerville*, 214 Conn. 378, 393, 572 A.2d 944 (1990); and on prosecutorial comment that, while imprudent or objectionable, was not blatantly egregious. See, e.g., *State* v. *Hammond*, 221 Conn. 264, 289–90, 604 A.2d 793 (1992); *State* v. *Tweedy*, 219 Conn. 489, 508–10, 594 A.2d 906 (1991); *State* v. *Watlington*, 216 Conn. 188, 191–93, 579 A.2d 490 (1990). In most such cases, however, the challenged argument did not itself directly implicate a constitutional right and was not otherwise so flagrant as to prompt an objection by the defendant. See, e.g., *State* v. *Hammond*, supra, 289–90; *State* v. *Tweedy*, supra, 508–10; *State* v. *Watlington*, supra, 191–93; *State* v. *Oehman*, 212 Conn. 325, 333–38, 562 A.2d 493 (1989). In this case, by contrast, the defendant not only objected to the prosecutor's remarks, but those remarks, which struck at the heart of the critical issue in a closely contested case, infringed upon the defendant's constitutional right to be present throughout the trial. Finally, although the objectionable comments did not reflect a "deliberate prosecutorial disregard of express judicial directions or established rules of fair play"; *State* v. *Fullwood*, 194 Conn. 573, 584, 484 A.2d 435 (1984); we have long recognized that the fairness of the trial, rather than the culpability of the prosecutor, is the linchpin for evaluating claims of improper prosecutorial argument. See, e.g., *State* v. *Williams*, 204 Conn. 523, 539–40, 529 A.2d 653 (1987).

Because the state's case rested entirely upon the uncorroborated testimony of the victim; because the relative credibility of the defendant and the victim was critical to the jury's resolution of the case; because there was no independent evidence of the crimes to

assist the jury in that determination; and because the trial court failed to give a curative instruction as requested by the defendant, we are not persuaded beyond a reasonable doubt that the jury was not influenced by the prosecutor's improper closing argument. The state, therefore, has failed to establish that the remarks were harmless. Accordingly, the defendant is entitled to a new trial on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges.[22]

II

The defendant also claims that the trial court improperly granted the state's motion to consolidate for trial the failure to appear charge with the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges.[23] We are not persuaded.[24]

"General Statutes § 54-57 and Practice Book § 829 expressly authorize a trial court to order a defendant to be tried jointly on charges arising separately. In deciding whether to sever informations joined for trial,

[22] The defendant also asserts that certain other allegedly improper comments made by the prosecutor during closing argument, though not objected to at trial, deprived him of a fair trial on all counts, including the failure to appear charge. Because the defendant did not preserve this issue, the scope of our review is limited under *State* v. *Golding*, 213 Conn. 233, 239–40, 567 A.2d 823 (1989); see footnote 27; to claims of a constitutional magnitude. Our careful examination of the record reveals that the other prosecutorial argument identified by the defendant as objectionable did not infringe upon any constitutional right, including the defendant's due process right to a fair trial. See, e.g., *State* v. *Hammond*, supra, 221 Conn. 289–90; *State* v. *Watlington*, supra, 216 Conn. 192–93. Accordingly, the defendant cannot succeed on this claim of impropriety.

[23] The defendant does not contend that the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges, which all arose out of the same incident, should not have been tried together.

[24] The defendant also claims that the consolidation of the failure to appear count with the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges unduly prejudiced him in his defense of the latter three charges. Because we conclude that the defendant is entitled to a new trial on those three charges, we do not reach that claim.

the trial court enjoys broad discretion, which, in the absence of manifest abuse, an appellate court may not disturb. . . . The defendant bears a heavy burden of showing that the denial of severance resulted in substantial injustice and that any resulting prejudice was beyond the curative power of the court's instructions. . . . [W]hether a joint trial will be substantially prejudicial to the rights of the defendant . . . means something more than that a joint trial will be less advantageous to the defendant. . . ." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *State* v. *Jennings*, 216 Conn. 647, 657–58, 583 A.2d 915 (1990).

Furthermore, we have identified "several factors that a trial court should consider in determining whether severance is required in order to avoid the omnipresent risk . . . that although so much of the evidence as would be admissible upon any one of the charges might not persuade the jury of the accused's guilt, the sum of it will convince them as to all. . . . These factors include: (1) whether the charges involve discrete, easily distinguishable factual scenarios; (2) whether the crimes were of a violent nature or concerned brutal or shocking conduct on the defendant's part; and (3) the duration and complexity of the trial. . . . If any or all of these factors are present, a reviewing court must decide whether the trial court's jury instructions cured any prejudice that might have occurred." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) Id., 658; see also *State* v. *Herring*, 210 Conn. 78, 94–98, 554 A.2d 686, cert. denied, 492 U.S. 912, 109 S. Ct. 3230, 106 L. Ed. 2d 579 (1989); *State* v. *Boscarino*, 204 Conn. 714, 720–23, 529 A.2d 1260 (1987). Application of these factors to this case persuades us that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in consolidating the failure to appear count with the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts.

First, the charges consolidated for trial involved two unrelated and readily distinguishable factual scenarios: (1) the failure to appear charge arose from the defendant's failure to present himself in court as required on December 21, 1992; and (2) the remaining charges stemmed from the defendant's conduct with the victim on December 27, 1992. Because the failure to appear charge involved conduct by the defendant that was not related to the conduct underlying the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts, the proof adduced by the state with respect to each of the two separate cases was altogether different. Accordingly, there was no risk that the jury would confuse the evidence presented on the two matters.

Second, although the state's evidence on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts indicated that the defendant had threatened the use of violence in the commission of those offenses, the defendant's alleged conduct was neither so brutal nor so shocking as to have aroused the passions of the jury against him. Furthermore, the trial court properly instructed the jury, both prior to trial and again in its final charge, that each count constituted a separate crime and, therefore, was to be considered separately. We have no reason to believe, therefore, that the jury's ability to consider objectively and dispassionately the evidence on the failure to appear count was in any way compromised by the joinder of that charge with the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts.

Third, the trial was of short duration, requiring testimony from only a few witnesses. In addition, the evidence introduced by the state to establish the defendant's guilt on each of the four counts was neither complex nor confusing. Moreover, any possible risk of juror confusion was further mitigated by the fact that the state first presented its entire case on the failure to

appear count, followed by its evidence on the remaining three counts.

We conclude, therefore, that the consolidation of the four counts for trial did not result in any undue prejudice to the defendant on the failure to appear charge. Accordingly, the trial court did not abuse its wide discretion in granting the state's motion for consolidation.

III

The defendant next contends that the evidence offered by the state on the failure to appear count was not sufficient to establish his guilt on that charge beyond a reasonable doubt. Specifically, the defendant contends that the state did not prove that he had wilfully failed to appear in court as required.[25] We disagree.

"[I]n order to prove the wilful element of [the offense of failure to appear in the first degree in violation of] General Statutes § 53a-172, the state must prove beyond a reasonable doubt either that the defendant received and deliberately ignored a notice to appear or that he intentionally embarked on a course of conduct designed to prevent him from receiving such notice." (Internal quotation marks omitted.) *State* v. *Cerilli*, 222 Conn. 556, 583–84, 610 A.2d 1130 (1992), quoting *State* v. *Can-*

[25] "As a preliminary matter, the defendant argues that appellate review of a claim of evidentiary sufficiency should be limited to the evidence of the record at the close of the state's case. He advocates, therefore, that we abandon the so-called 'waiver rule,' announced in *State* v. *Rutan*, 194 Conn. 438, 440, 479 A.2d 1209 (1984), which provides that if the defendant elects to introduce evidence after the trial court denies his motion for judgment of acquittal, appellate review 'encompasses the evidence in toto,' including evidence introduced by the defendant. See *State* v. *Hufford*, 205 Conn. 386, 391 n.5, 533 A.2d 866 (1987); *State* v. *Simino*, 200 Conn. 113, 118, 509 A.2d 1039 (1986); *State* v. *Lizzi*, 199 Conn. 462, 464, 508 A.2d 16 (1986); but see *State* v. *Williams*, 202 Conn. 349, 351 n.3, 521 A.2d 150 (1987). We need not address this argument because, as we conclude hereinafter, the evidence introduced by the state was sufficient to prove the essential element of [wilfulness]." *State* v. *Medina*, 228 Conn. 281, 302–303 n.28, 636 A.2d 351 (1994).

dito, 4 Conn. App. 154, 157, 493 A.2d 250 (1985). In reviewing the defendant's claim that the evidence was insufficient to establish wilfulness, we must first construe the evidence in the light most favorable to the state. We must then determine whether upon the facts so construed and the inferences reasonably drawn therefrom the jury reasonably could have concluded that the cumulative force of the evidence established guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. *State* v. *Sivri*, 231 Conn. 115, 126, 646 A.2d 169 (1994); *State* v. *Greenfield*, 228 Conn. 62, 76, 634 A.2d 879 (1993).

The state adduced the following evidence in its case-in-chief. The defendant was arrested on November 25, 1992, charged with a felony, and released on his promise to appear in court. The promise to appear form executed by the defendant contained the following acknowledgment by the defendant: "I understand that *IF I FAIL TO APPEAR*, in accordance with the foregoing promise, *I WILL BE COMMITTING THE CRIME OF FAILURE TO APPEAR* and be subject to [the penalty provided for by law]." (Emphasis in original.) The defendant appeared in court as required on December 7, 1992, at which time the trial court continued his case until December 21, 1992, and ordered the defendant to return to court on that date. The defendant, however, did not appear in court on December 21, 1992. In addition, the docket sheet for December 21, 1992, contains no indication that the defendant contacted court personnel to explain his absence or to seek a further continuance of his case.

The jury reasonably could have concluded from the state's evidence that the defendant knew that he was required to appear in court on December 21, 1992, and that his failure to do so was likely to result in his prosecution for the offense of failure to appear. The state also established that the defendant was not in court on December 21, 1992, and, furthermore, that there was

no indication that he had attempted to contact the court to report his inability to appear on that day. On the basis of these undisputed facts, the jury was entitled to infer that the defendant, with full knowledge of the December 21, 1992 court date, had deliberately chosen to ignore the court's order that he return to court on that date.[26] Accordingly, the defendant cannot prevail on his claim of insufficient evidence.

IV

The defendant further claims that the trial court's jury charge on the "wilful" element of the failure to appear count was constitutionally deficient, thereby requiring reversal of his conviction on that count. Because the defendant did not properly preserve this claim at trial, he seeks to prevail under *State* v. *Golding*, 213 Conn. 233, 239–40, 567 A.2d 823 (1989).[27] Although we agree with the defendant that the record is adequate

[26] Our determination, contrary to the defendant's assertion, is consistent with our holding in *State* v. *Cerilli*, supra, 222 Conn. 583, wherein we concluded that the trial court's jury instructions on the "wilful" element of the crime of failure to appear, much like those given in this case; see part IV of this opinion; improperly either relieved the state of its burden of establishing that element of the offense or shifted the burden to the defendant. In *Cerilli*, we concluded only that the trial court may not, in effect, *direct* the jury to draw an inference of wilfulness from the state's evidence. Nothing in *Cerilli*, however, or in any other authority cited by the defendant, *precludes* a jury from drawing an inference of wilfulness if warranted by the state's evidence.

[27] In *Golding*, we held that "a defendant can prevail on a claim of constitutional error not preserved at trial only if *all* of the following conditions are met: (1) the record is adequate to review the alleged claim of error; (2) the claim is of constitutional magnitude alleging the violation of a fundamental right; (3) the alleged constitutional violation clearly exists and clearly deprived the defendant of a fair trial; and (4) if subject to harmless error analysis, the state has failed to demonstrate harmlessness of the alleged constitutional violation beyond a reasonable doubt. In the absence of any one of these conditions, the defendant's claim will fail. The appellate tribunal is free, therefore, to respond to the defendant's claim by focusing on whichever condition is most relevant in the particular circumstances." (Emphasis in original.) *State* v. *Golding*, supra, 213 Conn. 239–40.

to review this claim and that the challenged instruction was constitutionally impermissible, we conclude that the error was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt.

In its instructions to the jury, the trial court explained the elements of the failure to appear charge as follows: "The essential elements of the offense of failing to appear, each of which the State must prove beyond a reasonable doubt are: one, the defendant was released on bail or other procedure of law upon a condition that he appear personally in connection with his criminal proceeding at a future given date; two, that on December [21], 1992 . . . the defendant was required to appear before a court in connection with the charge; three, that the defendant willfully failed to appear as required. [I]n this connection, you are advised that the act is done willfully if done knowingly, intentionally, or deliberately. If you find beyond a reasonable doubt that [the] defendant received notice of the date on which he was [to] appear before the court, and that he failed to appear on that date, then you may infer his failure to appear was willful. *You are instructed, however, that the State need not prove an intentional failure to appear. The mere showing by the State that the defendant failed to appear on his scheduled date is sufficient to establish a prima facie case.*" (Emphasis added.)

The defendant contends, and the state concedes, that this instruction was improper. Language identical to the last two sentences of the above-quoted portion of the charge was held to be unconstitutional in *State* v. *Cerilli*, supra, 222 Conn. 584. The state claims, however, that, as in *Cerilli*, the error was harmless in view of the overwhelming evidence of wilfulness. We agree with the state.

In its case-in-chief, the state adduced undisputed evidence that the defendant had notice of his court date,

that he did not appear on that date, and that he had not attempted to notify the court of his inability to do so. Although this evidence was sufficient to permit the jury to draw an inference of wilfulness; see part III of this opinion; it was not so powerful as to warrant a conclusion that the improper instruction, in light of the strength of the evidence, was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt. On direct examination, however, the defendant not only admitted that he had not come to court on the required date, but also that he could not recall any reason why he had failed to do so. Furthermore, on cross-examination, the defendant expressly acknowledged that he had disobeyed the judge's order of December 7, 1992, requiring his return to court on December 21, 1992. These admissions constitute overwhelming evidence that the defendant had received and deliberately ignored the notice to appear on December 21. Accordingly, there is no reasonable possibility that the trial court's erroneous instruction "misled [the jury] into convicting him without also finding that his failure to appear was wilful." Id., 585.

V

The defendant's next claim is that the trial court improperly precluded his testimony, purportedly relevant to his defense of the failure to appear charge, that he had not retained counsel as of December 21, 1992. This claim is also without merit.

The following brief factual recitation is necessary to our disposition of this claim. The state's evidence established that the defendant, at his court appearance on December 7, 1992, had sought the appointment of a public defender. The court informed the defendant, however, that he was not eligible for the services of appointed counsel and, accordingly, denied his application. The court further informed the defendant that he would have two weeks before his next court appearance

on December 21, 1992, to attempt to retain private counsel. On direct examination, the defendant was asked if he had in fact retained counsel as of that date. The trial court sustained the state's objection to the question on relevancy grounds. On appeal, the defendant claims that he was entitled to have the jury know that he was not represented as of December 21, and, therefore, that he did not have counsel to remind him of his required court appearance.

"The trial court has broad discretion in determining the relevancy of evidence. . . . Rulings on such matters will be disturbed on appeal only upon a showing of a clear abuse of discretion. . . . We have consistently held that evidence is relevant only when it tends to establish the existence of a material fact or to corroborate other direct evidence in the case." (Citations omitted; internal quotation marks omitted.) *State* v. *Alvarez*, 216 Conn. 301, 309, 579 A.2d 515 (1990). Furthermore, because the defendant's claim is nonconstitutional in nature, he bears the burden of establishing that any error was harmful. *State* v. *Williams*, 231 Conn. 235, 250, 645 A.2d 999 (1994).

The defendant has failed to demonstrate that the trial court abused its substantial discretion in precluding, as irrelevant, testimony by the defendant that he had not obtained counsel by December 21, 1992. There is nothing in the record to suggest that the court's order of December 7, 1992, directing the defendant to return to court two weeks later was in any way conditioned upon the defendant's retention of counsel on or before that date. Indeed, the defendant does not claim to have harbored the belief that he was not required to appear in court on December 21, unless he had retained counsel by then. Furthermore, the defendant has never claimed, either at trial or on appeal, to have forgotten that he was required to be in court on December 21. Thus, the defendant has failed to establish that the trial court

improperly precluded his proffered testimony on relevancy grounds.[28]

VI

The defendant next claims that the jury was not properly informed of its duty to refrain from discussing the case during the pendency of the trial. Although we agree with the defendant that the trial court did, on one occasion, improperly instruct the jury with respect to its obligation not to communicate about the case, we nonetheless conclude that the defendant is not entitled to relief.

The following facts are necessary to our resolution of this issue. On the first day of trial, the court, immediately prior to the first recess, properly admonished the jury not to discuss the case, instructing them as follows: "Now you have heard some testimony in this case. And under the oath I told you I would talk about, you agreed and swore that you would not discuss any of the testimony in this case among yourselves or with anyone else, anyone at home or you should happen to meet on the street or any other jurors that you know from the other building until the case is finally completed and you receive the law from me, the judge, and you go and deliberate." Immediately after this instruction, the trial court informed the jury that, to avoid repeated reiteration of the admonition in full, he would thereafter simply remind the jury to "remember the admonition."

At the end of the first day of trial, however, the court improperly instructed the jury as follows: "[Y]ou're not to discuss this matter, the testimony. *You can discuss the charge, in other words, you can tell somebody what the charge is or what the charges are, but don't discuss any of the testimony with anyone.*" (Emphasis added.)

[28] We note, in addition, that the defendant has provided no explanation as to how he was prejudiced by the trial court's evidentiary ruling.

The defendant did not object to the admonition or otherwise bring the matter to the attention of the trial court.

At the conclusion of trial on the next court day, September 27, 1993, the trial court told the jury to "[r]emember the admonition about not discussing the matter." At the end of the next day, September 28, the trial court again instructed the jury to "[r]emember the admonition." The evidentiary phase of the trial concluded just prior to the lunch recess on the following day, September 29, at which time the trial court repeated the same abbreviated admonition.

After the lunch recess on September 29, the court instructed the jury on the law of the case and immediately thereafter the jury began its deliberations. Because the jury had not reached a verdict by the end of the day, the trial court dismissed the jury with the following admonition: "Now, since this matter is going overnight, it becomes my duty to instruct you further that you are not to discuss any of your deliberations with anyone home or any of the evidence home . . . ." On the next day, September 30, the trial court again cautioned the jury, just prior to its lunch break, as follows: "Remember the admonition about not discussing the case among yourselves. The only time you can discuss it is when all of you are together in the jury room." The jury reached its verdict after lunch.

The defendant, having failed to preserve his claim, seeks to prevail under *Golding* or, in the alternative, under the plain error doctrine, claiming that the improper language deprived him of a fair trial. We are not persuaded.

The state acknowledges that the trial court's admonition to the jury was improper because it authorized jurors to communicate with others about the charges pending against the defendant. Jurors should be told by the court in clear and unambiguous terms that they

are not to discuss *any* aspect of the case with anyone, including each other, during the pendency of the trial, and that they may not communicate with each other about the case until they have been instructed by the court to begin their deliberations. See General Statutes § 1-25;[29] Practice Book § 850.[30]

As the state points out, however, the defendant has not established that there was any reasonable possibility that the improper admonition served to undermine the integrity of the trial. The trial court never reiterated the erroneous instruction, and the jurors were repeatedly reminded that they were not to discuss the case with anyone, including each other, until their deliberations. Moreover, even if one or more of the jurors had "told somebody . . . what the charges [were]," no such juror could have believed, on the basis of the trial court's instructions, that he or she was authorized to say anything more about the case or to discuss anything about it. In such circumstances, the defendant cannot establish a violation of constitutional magnitude and, consequently, he cannot prevail under *Golding*.

[29] General Statutes § 1-25 provides in relevant part: "Forms of oaths. The forms of oaths shall be as follows, to wit . . . FOR PETIT JURORS IN CRIMINAL CAUSES. You solemnly swear by the name of the ever-living God, (or affirm, as the case may be) that you will, without respect of persons or favor of any person, well and truly try, and true deliverance make, between the state of Connecticut and the defendant, whom you shall have in charge, according to law and the evidence before you; your own counsel, and your fellows', you will duly observe and keep; you will speak nothing, to any one, of the business or matters you have in hand, but among yourselves, nor will you suffer any one to speak to you about the same, but in court; so help you God. . . ."

[30] Practice Book § 850 provides in relevant part: "—Oath and Admonitions to Trial Jurors

"The judicial authority shall cause the jurors selected for the trial to be sworn or affirmed in accordance with Gen. Stat., §§ 1-23 and 1-25. The judicial authority shall admonish the jurors not to read, listen to or view news reports of the case or to discuss with each other or with any person not a member of the jury the cause under consideration, except that after the case has been submitted to the jury for deliberation the jurors shall discuss it among themselves in the jury room. . . ."

Relying primarily on *State* v. *Robins*, 34 Conn. App. 694, 705, 643 A.2d 881 (1994), aff'd on other grounds, 233 Conn. 527, 660 A.2d 738 (1995), the defendant also seeks relief under the plain error doctrine. See Practice Book § 4185.[31] In *Robins*, the Appellate Court reviewed a similarly unpreserved claim, raised by the defendant as plain error, challenging a jury instruction that, in terms significantly more expansive than the language at issue here, improperly authorized the jury to discuss the case with others during the pendency of the trial.[32] The court in *Robins* concluded that the improper instruction constituted such a serious departure from the dictates of Practice Book § 850 that a remand to the trial court was necessary so that an evidentiary hearing could be conducted to determine whether jury impartiality had been compromised.[33]

In the circumstances of the present case, however, we are persuaded that the trial court's lone objectionable admonition, when viewed in the context of the court's other instructions on juror communications, created no reasonable possibility of prejudice to the defendant. "We repeatedly have observed that plain error is not even implicated unless 'the error is so obvious that it affects the fairness and integrity of and public confidence in the judicial proceedings.' *State* v. *Boles*, 223 Conn. 535, 551, 613 A.2d 770 (1992)." *State* v. *Day*,

[31] Practice Book § 4185 provides in relevant part: "Errors Considered

"The court on appeal shall not be bound to consider a claim unless it was distinctly raised at the trial or arose subsequent to the trial. The court may in the interests of justice notice plain error not brought to the attention of the trial court. . . ."

[32] In *State* v. *Robins*, supra, 34 Conn. App. 705, the trial court instructed the jury that "when you go home and discuss [the case] with people that are living home with you, your husbands, your children, any other relative, what you can say is, you can discuss the personalities if you wish. You can discuss what the charges are. But you cannot discuss the evidence."

[33] Although the defendant contends that his conviction should be reversed under the plain error doctrine, he also asserts that "[a]t minimum, a remand for an evidentiary hearing is required."

233 Conn. 813, 849, 661 A.2d 539 (1995). Because the defendant has not demonstrated that a failure to grant him relief would result in manifest injustice; id.; his claim of plain error must fail.

VII

The defendant further maintains that the trial court's jury instructions on reasonable doubt, presumption of innocence and the role of the jury were improper. As the defendant concedes with respect to each of these claims of instructional error, however, we have previously upheld the challenged language in the context of the jury charge as a whole. See, e.g., *State* v. *Ellis*, 232 Conn. 691, 705, 657 A.2d 1099 (1995) ("[a] reasonable doubt is a doubt for which a valid reason can be assigned"); *State* v. *Stanley*, 223 Conn. 674, 695–96, 613 A.2d 788 (1992) (" 'the law is made to protect society and innocent persons and not to protect guilty ones' "); *State* v. *Francis*, 228 Conn. 118, 134, 635 A.2d 762 (1993) (jury serves as " 'an arm of the court' " and is obliged to " 'render a verdict of guilty if the facts and the law require such a verdict' "); *State* v. *Derrico*, 181 Conn. 151, 171 n.4, 434 A.2d 356, cert. denied, 449 U.S. 1064, 101 S. Ct. 789, 66 L. Ed. 2d 607 (1980) ("reasonable doubt is not such a doubt as may be raised by one questioning for the sake of raising a doubt"); *State* v. *Lamme*, 19 Conn. App. 594, 607–608, 563 A.2d 1372 (1989), aff'd, 216 Conn. 172, 579 A.2d 484 (1990) (reasonable doubt is "real doubt, an honest doubt"). We conclude that none of the challenged instructions, when properly considered in the broader context of the trial court's instructions in their entirety, diluted the state's burden of proof or otherwise misled the jury in any way.

VIII

Finally, the defendant asserts that even if no one of the claimed improprieties rendered his trial unfair, the

cumulative effect of all of them warrants reversal. We have previously declined the invitation to "create a new constitutional claim in which the totality of the alleged constitutional error is greater than the sum of its parts"; *State* v. *Tillman*, 220 Conn. 487, 505, 600 A.2d 738 (1991), cert. denied, 505 U.S. 1207, 112 S. Ct. 3000, 120 L. Ed. 2d 876 (1992); *State* v. *Robinson*, 227 Conn. 711, 746–47, 631 A.2d 288 (1993); and we do so again today.

The judgment is reversed only as to the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint counts and the case is remanded for a new trial on those counts. The judgment as to the failure to appear count is affirmed.

In this opinion PETERS, C. J., and BORDEN, BERDON and KATZ, Js., concurred.

CALLAHAN, J., dissenting. The majority concludes that a single isolated comment by the prosecutor during a lengthy closing argument following a seven day trial at which the defendant was present and cross-examined the state's witnesses, violated the defendant's federal constitutional right to confront the witnesses against him.[1] I disagree.[2]

[1] The sixth amendment to the United States constitution provides in relevant part: "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to be confronted with the witnesses against him . . . ." This provision applies to the states through the fourteenth amendment. *Pointer* v. *Texas*, 380 U.S. 400, 405, 85 S. Ct. 1065, 13 L. Ed. 2d 923 (1965).

Although the majority briefly mentions the state constitutional right of confrontation, I do not understand the majority to hold that the scope of the right of confrontation is in any way greater under the state constitution than it is under the federal constitution. I will, therefore, restrict the scope of my analysis to the defendant's claim under the federal constitution.

[2] Typically, claims of impropriety in closing argument are analyzed under the due process clause. See, e.g., *State* v. *Somerville*, 214 Conn. 378, 393, 572 A.2d 944 (1990); *State* v. *Ochman*, 212 Conn. 325, 335, 562 A.2d 493 (1989). A due process violation based on prosecutorial misconduct during closing argument involves a two-step analysis. First, the court must determine whether the comment at issue was improper. If the court concludes that it was, it must then determine the likely impact of the comment since " 'improper summation results in a denial of due process [only] when the

" '[T]he protection that the confrontation clauses afford to a criminal defendant is not . . . absolute.' " *State* v. *Bonello*, 210 Conn. 51, 55, 554 A.2d 277, cert. denied, 490 U.S. 1082, 109 S. Ct. 3268, 106 L. Ed. 2d 612 (1989); *State* v. *Jarzbek*, 204 Conn. 683, 693, 529 A.2d 1245 (1987), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 1061, 108 S. Ct. 1017, 98 L. Ed. 2d 982 (1988). For instance, the confrontation right is not violated when the hearsay statements of an unavailable declarant are introduced at a criminal trial if those statements bear adequate indicia of reliability. *Ohio* v. *Roberts*, 448 U.S. 56, 66, 100 S. Ct. 2531, 65 L. Ed. 2d 597 (1980). Nor is that right violated when a declarant's out-of-court statements are admitted at trial so long as the declarant is present at trial to repeat his story and is subject to cross-examination. *California* v. *Green*, 399 U.S. 149, 157–58, 90 S. Ct. 1930, 26 L. Ed. 2d 489 (1970). Additionally, the videotaped testimony of a child victim taken outside the physical presence of the defendant is admissible when that practice "will enhance the truth-seeking function of the criminal trial." *State* v. *Bonello*, supra, 61. Also, a defendant may be physically removed from the courtroom during his own trial if his obstreperous behavior disrupts the trial.

improper statements cause *substantial prejudice* to the defendant.' *United States* v. *Modica*, 663 F.2d 1173, 1181 (2d Cir. 1981)." (Emphasis added.) *State* v. *Ochman*, supra, 336. The majority does not engage in this analysis but rather finds a violation of the defendant's sixth amendment right to confront the witnesses against him. The main distinction between the due process analysis and the confrontation clause analysis is that in order to make out a due process claim, the defendant must demonstrate "substantial prejudice" arising from the improper comment. *State* v. *Williams*, 204 Conn. 523, 539, 529 A.2d 653 (1987). Under the confrontation clause, the defendant bears no burden of proving prejudice. The state has the burden of proving harmlessness beyond a reasonable doubt. If the majority analyzed the defendant's claim under the due process analysis, I do not believe that the defendant could make the requisite showing of "substantial prejudice" given the fact that "we have never held that a single questionable prosecutorial statement is sufficient to implicate the fairness of the trial itself." *State* v. *Ross*, 230 Conn. 183, 227, 646 A.2d 1318 (1994), cert. denied, U.S. , 115 S. Ct. 1133, 130 L. Ed. 2d 1095 (1995).

Illinois v. *Allen*, 397 U.S. 337, 344, 90 S. Ct. 1057, 25 L. Ed. 2d 353, reh. denied, 398 U.S. 915, 90 S. Ct. 1684, 26 L. Ed. 2d 80 (1970); *Sekou* v. *Warden*, 216 Conn. 678, 696, 583 A.2d 1277 (1990). In sum, a defendant's sixth amendment rights to be physically present at his own trial and to cross-examine adverse witnesses not only may be compromised, but, under certain circumstances, may be eliminated altogether. The majority concludes, however, that the prosecutor was not permitted to argue to the jury that it could consider, in assessing the defendant's credibility as a witness, the fact that his presence during trial provided him with an opportunity to tailor his testimony to that of other witnesses.

I find it difficult to understand how the sixth amendment right to confrontation may be completely denied to a defendant for a variety of reasons, but that a prosecutor may not ask a jury, when assessing a defendant's credibility, to consider his opportunity, afforded by his presence in the courtroom, to tailor his testimony. It is illogical to say that a defendant's right to be present at his own trial may be abrogated entirely based on the state's countervailing interest in an orderly proceeding, but that the defendant's presence may not even be alluded to during closing argument when the countervailing state interest relates directly to an important aspect of the truth-seeking process, i.e., the jury's ability to assess fairly the credibility of all the witnesses. It is the search for truth, after all, that is the "primary object" of the confrontation clause. *Douglas* v. *Alabama*, 380 U.S. 415, 418–19, 85 S. Ct. 1074, 13 L. Ed. 2d 934 (1965); see *Ohio* v. *Roberts*, supra, 448 U.S. 66; *California* v. *Green*, supra, 399 U.S. 158; *State* v. *Bonello*, supra, 210 Conn. 59–61 ("policy of promoting the search for truth as the basis for abridging the defendant's right to face-to-face confrontation with his accuser" where victim was a child). The majority opinion makes that search

more difficult by limiting the jury's opportunity to assess all relevant factors pertaining to the defendant's credibility.

Undoubtedly the defendant had a right to be present throughout his trial, to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him and to testify. Undoubtedly he did those things. Once he had testified, however, he did not have a right to prevent the state from attempting to impeach his credibility or a right to have his presence in the courtroom during the testimony of previous witnesses ignored. As the majority concedes, a defendant who testifies on his own behalf occupies the same position as that of any other witness. *Brown* v. *United States*, 356 U.S. 148, 154–55, 78 S. Ct. 622, 2 L. Ed. 2d 589 (1958); *State* v. *Schroff*, 198 Conn. 405, 412, 503 A.2d 167 (1986). When the defendant elected to exercise his fifth amendment right to testify in his own defense, he directly placed his credibility in issue and opened the door to fair comment upon considerations affecting his veracity. See *State* v. *Pollitt*, 205 Conn. 132, 157, 531 A.2d 125 (1987); *State* v. *Ryerson*, 201 Conn. 333, 348, 514 A.2d 337 (1986). Prior to the decision in this case, "[i]t [was] well established that once an accused takes the stand and testifies his credibility is subject to scrutiny and close examination. *State* v. *Carter*, 189 Conn. 631, 640, 458 A.2d 379 (1983). A defendant cannot both take the stand and be immune from impeachment. . . . An accused who testifies subjects himself to the same rules and tests which could by law be applied to other witnesses. *State* v. *Palozie*, 165 Conn. 288, 298, 334 A.2d 468 (1973)." *State* v. *McClendon*, 199 Conn. 5, 12, 505 A.2d 685 (1986). I would adhere to the well established rule that once a defendant takes the stand, he is subject to impeachment as is any other witness even if there is arguably a tangential chilling effect on the confrontation right. We should not allow the defendant to use his

position as the accused to immunize his credibility from challenge.

Moreover, contrary to what is stated in the majority opinion, the prosecutor did not "[invite] the jury to draw an inference adverse to the defendant solely because of the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to confront the witnesses against him." The prosecutor merely pointed out the obvious fact that the defendant had been physically present in the courtroom and had had the opportunity to hear the other witnesses. He therefore requested that the jury give the defendant's presence consideration in assessing his credibility. This is not a case such as *Griffin* v. *California*, 380 U.S. 609, 85 S. Ct. 1229, 14 L. Ed. 2d 106 (1965), where the court concluded that a prosecutorial comment deprived the defendant of his constitutional privilege against self-incrimination. In *Griffin*, the prosecutor asked the jury to infer from the defendant's silence that he was guilty of the crime charged. In the present case, the prosecutor asked only that the jury consider the defendant's unique opportunity to hear the other witnesses when assessing his credibility. He did not ask the jury to infer guilt because the defendant sat at counsel table. The prosecutor simply suggested to the jury that it consider the relationship between the defendant's testimony and that of the witnesses who preceded him when determining his credibility.

This case is more analogous to *United States* v. *Robinson*, 485 U.S. 25, 108 S. Ct. 864, 99 L. Ed. 2d 23 (1988), than it is to *Griffin*. In *Robinson*, the defendant did not take the stand. In closing argument, the prosecutor told the jury that the defendant "could have taken the stand and explained [his side of the story] to you." Id., 26. The knee-jerk reaction to such a comment would be to find a *Griffin* violation. That reaction, however, ignores "[t]he principle that prosecutorial comment must be examined in context . . . ." Id., 33. The court

found no *Griffin* violation because the prosecutor's comment was made after defense counsel had argued to the jury that the government had not allowed the defendant to explain his version of the story.

The court emphasized that both sides in a criminal trial are entitled to fairness and concluded that the comment was therefore permissible: " '[The] central purpose of a criminal trial is to decide the factual question of the defendant's guilt or innocence, *United States* v. *Nobles*, 422 U.S. 225 [95 S. Ct. 2160, 45 L. Ed. 2d 141] (1975) . . . .' *Delaware* v. *Van Arsdall*, 475 U.S. 673, 681 [106 S. Ct. 1431, 89 L. Ed. 2d 674] (1986). To this end it is important that both the defendant and the prosecutor have the opportunity to meet fairly the evidence and arguments of one another. The broad dicta in *Griffin* to the effect that the Fifth Amendment 'forbids . . . comment by the prosecution on the accused's silence,' [*Griffin* v. *California*, supra, 380 U.S. 615], must be taken in the light of the facts of that case. It is one thing to hold, as we did in *Griffin*, that the prosecutor may not treat a defendant's exercise of his right to remain silent at trial as substantive evidence of guilt; it is quite another to urge, as [the] defendant does here, that the same reasoning would prohibit the prosecutor from fairly responding to an argument of the defendant by adverting to that silence. There may be some 'cost' to the defendant in having remained silent in each situation, but we decline to expand *Griffin* to preclude a fair response by the prosecutor in situations such as the present one." *United States* v. *Robinson*, supra, 485 U.S. 33–34. Just as it was a "fair response" for the prosecutor in *Robinson* to highlight the defendant's failure to take the stand in response to defense counsel's closing argument, I believe that the prosecutor in the present case should have been able to comment on the defendant's presence in the courtroom, particularly where it appears from the record that the

defendant's presence allowed him to slant his testimony to conform to that of the other witnesses.

The majority's blanket assertion that the sixth amendment's right to confrontation is violated whenever a prosecutor requests a jury to consider the defendant's presence at trial when assessing his credibility is unprecedented,[3] and elevates the sixth amendment to a previously unoccupied pedestal. No other constitutional right is immune from prosecutorial comment regardless of the nature of that comment or the circumstances surrounding it. See id., 33.[4]

[3] The majority claims that "similar prosecutorial comments have been disapproved as constitutionally infirm by those courts in other jurisdictions that have considered them. See *Dyson* v. *United States*, 418 A.2d 127, 131 (D.C. App. 1980); *Jenkins* v. *United States*, 374 A.2d 581, 584 (D.C. App.), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 894, 98 S. Ct. 274, 54 L. Ed. 2d 182 (1977); *State* v. *Jones*, 71 Wash. App. 798, 809–11, 863 P.2d 85 (1993), rev. denied, 124 Wash. 2d 1018, 881 P.2d 254 (1994)." In both *Dyson* and *Jenkins*, the court did find comments similar to those at issue in the present case to be "constitutionally infirm." The *infirmity* did not, however, necessarily rise to the level of a constitutional *violation*. Both *Dyson* and *Jenkins* treated the comments at issue under the standard due process analysis for allegedly improper prosecutorial comment. See footnote 2. Under that analysis, allegedly improper prosecutorial comments "must rise to the level of 'substantial prejudice' in order to justify reversal." *Dyson* v. *United States*, supra, 132. In *Jenkins*, the comments at issue did not rise to the level of substantial prejudice. *Jenkins* v. *United States*, supra, 584–85. In *Dyson*, the court did find substantial prejudice but in that case, the comment similar to that in the present case was accompanied by several other "constitutionally infirm" comments. It was this combination of improper comments that led to the due process violation rather than one comment in isolation. *Dyson* v. *United States*, supra, 132. Finally, *Jones* is inapposite because the comment at issue involved the defendant's eye contact with the victim during her testimony rather than a comment about allegedly tailored testimony. *State* v. *Jones*, supra, 810. Furthermore, the court in *Jones* found that comment to be harmless. Id., 812.

[4] In *State* v. *Ross*, 230 Conn. 183, 227, 646 A.2d 1318 (1994), we declined to find either a due process or a sixth amendment right to counsel violation when the prosecutor told the jurors that they could consider anything that they observed in the courtroom about the defendant when determining whether he was mentally ill at the time he committed the alleged offenses. Under the analysis of the majority opinion, the holding of *Ross* could very well have been different had the defendant specifically raised a confrontation

Even though permitting the prosecutor to mention the defendant's presence in the courtroom, like any other method of impeachment, may make a defendant think twice before testifying, it is not a violation of his sixth amendment right to confront his accusers. Certainly, any chilling effect based on the prosecutor's brief comment in this case is far less significant than the effect that impeachment via prior convictions has on a defendant's right to testify in his own defense. We have expressed no reluctance, however, to level the playing field by allowing the state, once a defendant has testified, to impeach the defendant's credibility with prior convictions. *State* v. *Brown*, 169 Conn. 692, 700–701, 364 A.2d 186 (1975). The admission of such evidence undoubtedly has a far greater and more direct adverse impact on the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to testify in his own defense than a comment such as the prosecutor's in this case would have on a defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to be physically present at his own trial.

Furthermore, when a defendant testifies in a criminal case, the trial court routinely instructs the jury that the defendant's interest in the outcome of the case may be considered in assessing his credibility. We have, moreover, consistently said that such an instruction was proper, concluding that it did not violate the defendant's right to testify and did not constitute a due process violation.[5] *State* v. *Wright*, 198 Conn. 273, 280, 502 A.2d 911 (1986); *State* v. *Frazier*, 194 Conn. 233, 239, 478 A.2d 1013 (1984). I see very little difference in practical consequences to the defendant between such an instruction by the court and the prosecutor's comment

clause argument based on the prosecutor's comment on the defendant's presence at trial.

[5] In this case, as a matter of fact, despite the defendant's objection, the trial court allowed him to be cross-examined as to his interest in the outcome of the case. That evidentiary ruling has not been challenged on appeal.

in this case. In fact, the instruction, coming as it does from the judge, probably has a greater tendency to induce a jury to view a defendant's testimony with heightened skepticism than a remark such as the prosecutor made in this case.

The shaping of testimony by a witness to fit the testimony of previous witnesses does happen. That possibility is precisely the reason for the sequestration of witnesses. *State* v. *Falby*, 187 Conn. 6, 26–27, 444 A.2d 213 (1982); *State* v. *Pikul*, 150 Conn. 195, 200, 187 A.2d 442 (1962); see General Statutes § 54-85a. The fact that the defendant is not subject to sequestration and has a right to be present at all phases of his trial does not eliminate the problem, and the sixth amendment was not violated when the prosecutor made reference to it. In the context of an examination of the propriety of an attack on an accused's credibility, this court has approved Justice Cardozo's sentiment that " 'justice, though due to the accused, is due to the accuser also.' *Snyder* v. *Massachusetts*, 291 U.S. 97, 122, 54 S. Ct. 330, 78 L. Ed. 674 (1934)." *State* v. *McClendon*, supra, 199 Conn. 12. "Fairness is a double-edged sword and both sides are entitled to its benefit throughout the trial." Id. I would conclude that the prosecutor's comment in this instance was not an unconstitutional infringement on the defendant's right of confrontation.

I respectfully dissent.

NORCOTT, J., dissenting. I disagree with the majority opinion that any direct reference by a prosecutor to the defendant's presence at trial violates his sixth amendment right of confrontation. I do not believe that by asking the jury to consider, in evaluating the credibility of the defendant's testimony, that he had an opportunity to hear and thus conform his testimony to that of other witnesses, the state has necessarily burdened or

penalized the defendant's right to be present at trial. Such a comment, when made with some basis in the evidence for a good faith argument that the defendant has indeed tailored his testimony to that of another witness, does not invite the jury to draw an adverse inference that the defendant has lied, solely and directly from the fact of his presence at trial. Rather, the comment simply places before the jury a fact that is obvious to them and that constitutes a logical component of the argument that the defendant has in fact tailored his testimony, namely, the means by which he could have done so. When supported by evidence, the inference that such a comment advances is different in nature from comments on the defendant's exercise of his right to remain silent. The comment asks the jury, in determining whether the defendant's testimony is believable, to consider that he *could have* modified or supplemented his version of events to coincide, in some ways, with facts presented by other witnesses. The jury is not asked, at least expressly, to infer from the fact that he was present that he has indeed lied. Further, it appears that, according to the majority opinion, a prosecutor may still argue to the jury that the defendant has tailored his testimony to that of other witnesses, including identifying relevant evidence and inferences in support of that argument. The rule of the majority opinion simply prohibits the prosecutor from directly and explicitly commenting on the defendant's presence at trial as a component of that argument. I believe that this line of demarcation is unduly formalistic.

In this regard, I agree, therefore, with the dissenting opinion of *Callahan, J.*, that in the present case, the prosecutor's reference during closing argument to the defendant's presence at trial did not violate his sixth amendment right of confrontation. I would emphasize, however, that this does not suggest that reference by the prosecutor to the defendant's presence at trial is

permissible in all circumstances. Such a comment, in the context of arguing that the defendant has tailored his testimony to that of other witnesses, must be supported by the evidence. If it is not, we do not foreclose a due process claim. See *State* v. *Oehman*, 212 Conn. 325, 334–36, 562 A.2d 493 (1989) (prosecutor may not make comment or argument unsupported by evidence); *State* v. *Williams*, 204 Conn. 523, 544–45, 529 A.2d 653 (1987).

SLI INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION *v.* ALLAN A. CRYSTAL, COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE SERVICES (15160)

Callahan, Borden, Berdon, Katz and Palmer, Js.

The plaintiff, a wholly owned subsidiary of a Florida corporation, S Co., appealed to the trial court from a decision by the defendant commissioner of revenue services disallowing corporation business tax deductions it had taken for commissions paid to I Co., another wholly owned subsidiary of S Co. I Co., which had been established by S Co. as a foreign sales corporation to take advantage of federal tax incentives, declared and paid dividends to S Co. in an amount equal to the commissions paid by the plaintiff and, in return, S Co. paid dividends to the plaintiff. The plaintiff had paid the commissions in connection with a contract in which I Co. agreed to perform or to contract for the performance of all activities necessary for the sale of the plaintiff's products including marketing and sales promotion, processing customers' orders and billing. Although the commissioner recognized that I Co. had been properly created under federal law as a foreign sales corporation, he nevertheless considered it to exist only on paper, and he disregarded its existence in considering the arrangement between the plaintiff and S Co. Accordingly, the commissioner determined that the commissions were expenses "related to dividends," which, by statute (§ 12-217 [a] [D]), were not deductible. Pursuant to the authority given him by statute (§ 12-226a), the commissioner adjusted the plaintiff's calculation of income. The trial court rendered judgment dismissing the plaintiff's appeal, from which the plaintiff appealed. *Held* that the commissioner's decision to invoke § 12-226a to reorganize the transaction as one solely between the plaintiff and S Co. did not warrant special deference, and his determination, in adjusting the plaintiff's income, that the existence of I Co. could be ignored was unreasonable; it was stipulated that I Co.

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED
JUN 7 1996
CLERK

No. 95-1820

In The
Supreme Court Of The United States
October Term, 1995

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
Petitioner,

v.

STEPHEN CASSIDY,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

I. Whether a prosecutor is free to urge the jury to conclude that a defendant is lying in his testimony solely because he has been present throughout the trial and thus heard all the other witnesses testify, or whether such argument violates on federal constitutional grounds that defendant's Sixth Amendment right to face to face confrontation?

II. If such arguments do not violate the Sixth Amendment, whether in those jurisdictions which require a defendant to be present throughout trial, such as by statute or court rule of criminal procedure, fundamental fairness prohibits such arguments or requires remedial measures when they are made?

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I. THE DECISION BELOW RESTS ON ADEQUATE AND INDEPENDENT STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUNDS 6

A. The adequacy of the state law ground is established by the Connecticut Supreme Court clearly holding there was a violation of the confrontation clauses of both the federal and Connecticut constitutions 6

B. The holding of the Connecticut Supreme Court that the state constitution had been violated was a decision made independently of its decision regarding the federal constitution 7

1. The Connecticut Supreme Court does not find that a violation of the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment automatically means that the confrontation clause of Article I, § 8 of the Connecticut constitution has also been violated 7

2. Since the practice of the Connecticut Supreme Court is to refuse to consider a state constitutional claim which it finds not to have been independently analyzed by a defendant, the clear holding of that court that this defendant suffered an infringement of his state constitutional right of confrontation shows that the holding reflects independent state law grounds 8

3. The Connecticut Supreme Court has clearly stated that when it finds the Connecticut constitution to have been violated, and in doing so has referred to federal cases, the federal cases are used as persuasive authority only 9

4. Even a cursory look at the opinion of the Connecticut Supreme Court in this case shows that references to federal precedent were used in stating general propositions of law or in illustrating analogous situations, not in deciding that an interpretation of federal precedent controlled the state constitutional holding 12

II. THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM WAS CORRECTLY DECIDED 14

A. The Connecticut Supreme Court's decision was neither unprecedented nor unwarranted 14

1. This case involves urging jurors to draw an adverse inference solely from a defendant's exercise of one of his constitutional rights, which is patently unconstitutional 14

2. The federal constitutional right infringed upon was one this Court sees as ensuring the integrity of the fact finding process, which was properly considered in finding an impermissible burdening of that right in this case 16

3. Almost every jurist who has considered similar comments has found them to be constitutionally infirm, so the decision in the present case is hardly "unprecedented" 19

B. Even if, as petitioner asserts, this Court has a "longstanding doctrine that a defendant's rights are not violated when he must select between two rights that come into conflict", the decision here would not be contrary to such a doctrine . . 23

1. The respondent did not make a choice 23

2. The Connecticut Supreme court's decision included correct assessment that the policies behind the Sixth Amendment's confrontation clause were substantially impaired by the prosecutor's argument, while any counter-vailing policies behind the practice of argument to the jury were not substantially impaired, or not impaired at all 25

III. OTHER REASONS FOR DENYING THE PETITION 27

A. Since the respondent was required to be present at trial, he was "bushwhacked" by the prosecutor's argument, and disturbing the judgment of the Connecticut Supreme Court here so as to permit prosecutors' comments like those made in this case will require the Court to address the question of what procedures must be followed in those jurisdictions which require a defendant's presence at trial, which includes the federal courts . . . 27

B. If appellate opinions are used as a rough guide, the type of argument made by the prosecutor in this case has been rarely made 29

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No. 95-1820

In The

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STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

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v.

STEPHEN CASSIDY,

Respondent

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT

BRIEF OF RESPONDENT IN OPPOSITION

The respondent Stephen Cassidy respectfully requests that this Court deny the petition for writ of certiorari seeking review of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut in this case.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, which is the subject of the petition, is reported as State v. Stephen Cassidy, 236 Conn. 112, 672 A.2d 899 (1996).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Connecticut was entered on February 27, 1996. The respondent maintains that the judgment rests on adequate and independent state law grounds and that the jurisdiction of this Court thus fails.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS INVOLVED

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT (1818)

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 8

As Amended by Article XVII (1982)

Section 8 of article first of the constitution is amended to read as follows:

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself and by counsel; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his behalf; to be released on bail upon sufficient security, except in capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information, to a speedy, public trial by an impartial jury. No person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor shall excessive bail be required nor excessive fines imposed. No person shall be held to answer for any crime, punishable by death or life imprisonment, unless upon probable cause shown at a hearing in accordance with procedures prescribed by law, except in the armed forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

CONNECTICUT RULES OF COURT § 968

Presence of Defendant—Continued Presence Not Required.

The defendant must be present at the trial and at the sentencing hearing, but if he will be represented by counsel at the trial or sentencing hearing, the judicial authority may:

(1) Excuse him from being present at the trial or a part thereof or the sentencing hearing if he waives the right to be present;

(2) Direct that the trial or a part thereof or the sentencing hearing be conducted in his absence if the judicial authority determines that he waived his right to be present; or

(3) Direct that the trial or a part thereof be conducted in his absence if the judicial authority has justifiably excluded him from the courtroom because of his disruptive conduct, pursuant to Sec. 892.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AMENDMENT VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AMENDMENT XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

According to the complainant, the respondent, who he had never met before nor known of, by agreement performed fellatio on him in the complainant's car, but soon stopped and demanded money while holding the blade of a jackknife against the complainant's penis. His further account of events are set out in part in the Connecticut Supreme Court's opinion and by the petitioner, as is part of the respondent's account, who had testified that he was a prostitute, and when the complainant said he wanted oral sex, he told him it would cost $20, and that the complainant had agreed to pay this. From there, according to the respondent, there was some sexual activity but no full payment, and he was left with $4 in pay after deciding he had wasted too much time.

The complainant testified that he was 19 at the time of the incident, a college student, and a part time tennis instructor at a local racquet club and that the person who had chosen to have sex with, the respondent, had been unshaven, with very messy hair, a "potholed" complexion, and very rotten, discolored teeth. He also testified that when he first gave his account to the police, he omitted any mention of the consensual sexual activity involved, because of embarrassment. He continued to deny that he had agreed to patronize a prostitute.

The respondent testified that after he had been partially paid with the $4, the complainant tried to coax him into resuming sex and bringing him to ejaculation before paying him the rest of the $20, but he refused and the complainant demanded his $4 back. Ultimately, in leaving the complainant's car, he told the complainant that if he did not like not being refunded his $4, he could go to the police officer who was in his cruiser at the end of the street and complain about being robbed.

REASONS WHY THE PETITION SHOULD BE DENIED

I. THE DECISION BELOW RESTS ON ADEQUATE AND INDEPENDENT STATE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUNDS

A. The adequacy of the state law ground is established by the Connecticut Supreme Court clearly holding there was a violation of the confrontation clauses of both the federal and Connecticut constitutions

This Court has stated that "we have long recognized that 'where the judgment of a state court rests upon two grounds, one of which is federal and the other non-federal in character, our jurisdiction fails if the non-federal ground is independent of the federal ground and adequate to support the judgment.'" Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S. 1032, 1038 n.4 (1983), quoting Fox Film Corp. v. Muller, 296 U.S. 207, 210 (1935).

This case was considered by the Connecticut Supreme Court en banc. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn. 112, 112 n.1, 672 A.2d. 899 (1996). The majority, comprised of that court's Chief Justice and four of its six Associate Justices, saw fit to explicitly hold that "the prosecutor's argument impermissibly infringed upon [the defendant's] rights guaranteed under the confrontation clauses of the federal and state constitutions...." 236 Conn., at 129, 672 A.2d, 909 (emphasis added).[1]

This contradicts the petitioner's assertion that the majority referred but twice to the Connecticut constitution in its opinion, once in stating the respondent's claim, 236 Conn., at 120, and then "in setting forth the respondent's right's generally", as the petitioner puts it, Petition for Certiorari ("Pet.") at 9, citing to 236 Conn., at 122.

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[1] "[W]e must determine whether the impropriety requires reversal of the defendant's convictions on the kidnapping, robbery and unlawful restraint charges. Because the prosecutor's argument impermissibly infringed upon his rights guaranteed under the confrontation clauses of the federal and state constitutions, he is entitled to a new trial on those counts unless the state can establish that the objectionable comments were harmless beyond a reasonable doubt." 236 Conn., at 129.

Since the Connecticut Supreme Court clearly held that the prosecutor's argument violated the state as well as federal constitution, "this would be an adequate state ground for decision...." South Dakota v. Neville, 459 U.S. 553, 556 n.5 (1983) (emphasis in original).

B. The holding of the Connecticut Supreme Court that the state constitution had been violated was a decision made independently of its decision regarding the federal constitution

1. The Connecticut Supreme Court does not find that a violation of the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment automatically means that the confrontation clause of Article I, § 8 of the Connecticut constitution has also been violated

If this Court has found that a decision rests on adequate state law grounds, see South Dakota v. Neville, supra, then in deciding whether it has jurisdiction, this Court has asked if the state court "felt compelled by what it understood to be federal constitutional considerations to construe and apply its own law in the manner it did...." Zacchini v. Scripps-Howard Broadcasting Co., 433 U.S. 562, 568 (1977).

This Court has looked to see whether the state court "simply assumed that any violation of the [federal constitutional] privilege also violated, without further analysis, the state [constitutional] privilege." South Dakota v. Neville, 459 U.S., at 566 n.5. Applied to this case, the question would be whether "[a]s [this Court] understand[s] the opinion below, Article I § [8] of the [Connecticut] Constitution will automatically be interpreted at least as broadly as the [Sixth] Amendmen...." Delaware v. Prouse, 440 U.S. 648, 653 (1979).

But the Connecticut Supreme Court does not automatically interpret the confrontation clause of Article, I, § 8 of the Connecticut constitution as least as broadly as the Sixth Amendment; that court does not hold that a violation of the confrontation clause of the Sixth Amendment

thus necessarily violates the confrontation clause of Article I, § 8.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has emphasized that "[w]e have repeatedly apprised litigants that we will not entertain a state constitutional claim unless the defendant has provided an independent analysis under the particular provisions of the state constitution at issue." State v. Robinson, 227 Conn. 711, 721, 631 A.2d 288, 295 (1993) (emphasis added; citing, "e.g.," ten of the court's past cases).[2]

2. Since the practice of the Connecticut Supreme Court is to refuse to consider a state constitutional claim which it finds not to have been independently analyzed by a defendant, the clear holding of that court that this defendant suffered an infringement of his state constitutional right of confrontation shows that the holding reflects independent state law grounds

The petitioner has claimed that "respondent's state court appellate brief fails to independently analyze his right of confrontation under the state constitution and seeks no greater protection thereunder than afforded by the federal constitution. In the absence of such an analysis, it has been the virtually unwavering practice of the Connecticut Supreme Court to confine its analysis to the federal constitution. State v. Varszegi, 236 Conn. 266, 269 n.4, [673] A.2d [90] (1996); State v. Joly, 219 Conn. 234, 258 n.16, 593 A.2d 96 (1991)." Pet. at 10.

But the Connecticut Supreme Court did not observe that the respondent in his brief to that court failed to independently analyze his right of confrontation under the state constitution. If it had, a hold-

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[2] One of the example cases listed in State v. Robinson, supra, shows what happens when a defendant "claims...he was deprived of his right under the sixth and fourteenth amendments to the federal constitution to confront his accusers" and where he "also makes reference to the constitution of the state of Connecticut, but provides no independent analysis under its provisions." State v. Pinnock, 220 Conn. 765, 776 & n.3, 601 A.2d 521, 528 & n.3 (1992). The Connecticut Supreme Court refuses to address the state constitutional claim: "[a]ccordingly, we do not review his state constitutional claims." Id. (citation omitted).

ing that despite this failure in briefing there was a violation of that state constitutional right anyway would have been a remarkable, if not unprecedented, deviation from the requirement being enforced that without an independently analyzed claim of state constitutional error, the state constitutional law claim will not be reviewed. See State v. Robinson, 227 Conn., at 721, 631 A.2d, 29[illegible], and cases cited therein.

The Connecticut Supreme Court did not state that the respondent's claim of error raised under the state and federal constitutions was "incomplete[ly]" analyzed under the Connecticut constitution, compare State v. Varszegi, 236 Conn., at 269 n.4 (court confines its analysis "to the federal constitution"), or that he "fail[ed] independently to analyze the state constitution", State v. Joly, 219 Conn., at 258 n.16 ("we limit our analysis to the federal constitution"). Rather, the Connecticut Supreme Court noted that the respondent had not claimed that he was "entitled to additional protections under the state constitution...." 236 Conn., at 120 n.9. As Justice Callahan noted, the reference to "additional" protections was synonymous with reference to "greater" protections. See 236 Conn., at 146 n.1 (Callahan, J., dissenting).[3]

3. The Connecticut Supreme Court has clearly stated that when it finds the Connecticut constitution to have been violated, and in doing so has referred to federal cases, the federal cases are used as persuasive authority only

The petitioner has claimed that the Connecticut Supreme Court in

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[3] "Although the majority briefly mentions the state constitutional right of confrontation, I do not understand the majority to hold that the scope of the right of confrontation is in any way greater under the state constitution than it is under the federal constitution." 236 Conn., at 146 n.1, 672 A.2d, 917 n.1 (Callahan, J., dissenting) (emphasis added). Part of footnote 9 of the majority opinion states that the defendant did not claim that he was entitled to "additional protections under the state constitution, and therefore we rest our decision on the federal constitution", after the relevant part of Article I, § 8 was quoted. 236 Conn., at 120 n.9 (emphasis added).

this case has relied "largely upon federal precedent" in crafting its opinion. Pet. at 10. This Court, in deciding whether it has jurisdiction, has looked to the use made of federal precedents in state court decisions: "If a state chooses merely to rely on federal precedents as it would on the precedents of all other jurisdictions, then it need only make clear by a plain statement in its judgment or opinion that the federal cases are being used only for the purpose of guidance, and do not themselves compel the result that the court reached." Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S., at 1041.

Justice Ginsburg, joined by Justice Stevens, has asked "[c]an the highest court of a State satisfy Long's 'plain statement' requirement in advance, through a blanket disclaimer?" Arizona v. Evans, ___ U.S. ___, 115 S.Ct. 1185, 1201 (1995) (Ginsburg, J., dissenting), citing State v. Ball, 124 N.H. 226, 233, 471 A.2d 347, 352 (1983); State v. Kennedy, 295 Ore. 260, 267, 666 P.2d 1316, 1321 (1983). The language used in Michigan v. Long makes it appear that in each case where a holding is made under a state constitution that appears to have drawn heavily on federal precedent, a disclaimer "need" be made that federal precedent is being used for persuasive authority only. See id., 463 U.S., at 1041.

However, this Court, at least to the respondent, has not explicitly held that a blanket disclaimer in advance would be unavailing. See Arizona v. Evans, ___ U.S. ___, 115 S.Ct., 1189-91 & nn. 2-4. If intelligent exercise of this Court's appellate powers compels it "to ask for the elimination of the obscurities and ambiguities" in state court decisions where a jurisdictional question might be raised, Arizona v. Evans, supra, ___ U.S. ___, 115 S.Ct., 1190 (emphasis added), quoting Minnesota v. National Tea Co., 309 U.S. 551, 557 (1940); and the Court

has been concerned about the "intrusive practice of requiring state courts to clarify their decisions to the satisfaction of this Court" and to "provide state judges with a clearer approach to develop state jurisprudence unimpeded by federal interference, and yet [to] preserve the integrity of federal law", Arizona v. Evans, ___ U.S. ___, 115 S.Ct., 1189 (emphasis added), quoting Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S., at 1041; the choice by a state's highest court of appeals to rely on a blanket disclaimer in advance that explains that references to federal law in its decisions under its state constitution are for persuasive effect should sufficiently reconcile these concerns.

The Connecticut Supreme Court has issued such blanket disclaimer:

> When interpreting the contours of our state charter of liberty, it is clear that we may look to federal precedent. [citations] [S]ee Michigan v. Long, 463 U.S. [, at 1041]...(recognizing that in interpreting a state constitution, a state court may "rely on federal precedents as it would on the precedents of all other jurisdictions"). We employ this precedent for guidance and analogy when the federal authorities are "logically persuasive and well-reasoned." W. Brennan, "State Constitutions and the Protection of Individual Rights," 90 Harv.L.Rev. 489, 502 (1977) ("state court judges, and also practitioners, do well to scrutinize constitutional decisions by federal courts, for only if they are found to be logically persuasive and well-reasoned, paying due regard to precedent and the policies underlying specific constitutional guarantees, may they properly claim persuasive weight as guideposts when interpreting counterpart state guarantees").

State v. Joyce, 229 Conn. 10, 19-20, 639 A.2d 1007, 1013 (1994). As the court had earlier explained, "[i]t is important to note that our adoption of an analytical framework or methodology used under the federal constitution does not compel this court to reach the same outcome that a federal court might reach when the methodology is applied to a particular set of factual circumstances." Id., 229 Conn., at 18 n.12, 639 A.2d, 1012 n.12, citing L. Bilionis, On the Significance of Constitutional Spirit, 70 N.C.L.Rev. 1803, 1808-09 (1992).

These statements in State v. Joyce, supra, explain in advance that federal precedent is being used in the Connecticut Supreme Court's state constitutional holdings for persuasive, not controlling, effect.

4. Even a cursory look at the opinion of the Connecticut Supreme Court in this case shows that references to federal precedent were used in stating general propositions of law or in illustrating analogous situations, not in deciding that an interpretation of federal precedent controlled the state constitutional holding

The Connecticut Supreme Court cited some of this Court's opinions and some of its own opinions in noting the importance of a right to confrontation, the explicit provision of such right in both the federal and Connecticut constitutions, that the right to physical confrontation was a fundamental component of the federal and state confrontation clauses, and that an accused person was guaranteed the right to be present in the courtroom at every stage of his (or her) trial. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 122 (citations omitted).

Then, in describing the various benefits to the criminal justice system stemming from physical confrontation in the courtroom, the Connecticut Supreme Court cited several of this Court's past decisions and State v. Jarzbek, 204 Conn. 683, 695, 529 A.2d 1245 (1987), cert. denied, 484 U.S. 1061 (1988). Then, the court noted that because of these benefits, the free exercise of the right to physical confrontation could not be impaired without a compelling justification. Cited "e.g.", were Maryland v. Craig, 497 U.S. 836, 850 (1990); and State v. Jarzbek, supra, 704-05. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 123-24.

State v. Jarzbek, supra, has been described as "[t]he only significant state constitutional case concerning the confrontation clause" by W. Horton, The Connecticut Constitution: A Reference Guide (1993), at the time that work was published. See id., 55.

After weighing the defendant's claim against the state's contentions in a long paragraph in which the only thing cited was Connecticut Rules of Court § 968 (defendant required to be present at trial unless excused by court), the Connecticut Supreme Court considered the nature of the specific argument that the prosecutor in this case made and decided it placed too high a price on his right to a face to face encounter with the prosecution's witnesses.[4] Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 124-25.

The court then went on to note that it was "well settled" that a constitutional violation can occur without complete abridgement or deprivation of that right, such as when state action "unnecessarily chills or penalizes the free exercise of the right. 236 Conn., at 126. As examples, the court cited, "e.g.", six of this Court's cases and one of its own cases. 236 Conn., at 126-27. In the next paragraph, the court linked up that concept with what had happened in the instant case, first as a general proposition that inviting the fact finder to draw an inference adverse to a defendant solely because he asserted a constitutional right was not to be tolerated, citing two of this Court's cases. 236 Conn., at 127. The court then noted that prosecutorial comments similar to what had been made in the respondent's trial had been disapproved as constitutionally infirm by those courts in other jurisdictions that have considered them, citing two District of Columbia Court of Appeals cases and a Washington state case. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 127-28.

In the concluding paragraph of its discussion about whether error

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[4] The trial prosecutor's assertion to the judge that he was not pointing out anything that the jurors could not see for themselves was remarkably similar to the State of California's argument to this Court in Griffin v. California, 380 U.S. 609, 614 (1965). To show that there was a difference between what the jurors might observe for themselves and what was solemnized as evidence against the accused by comment to the jury on the other hand, Griffin was quoted. See 236 Conn., 125-26 nn.14-15.

had occurred, one Connecticut case was cited, in distinguishing what would have been permissible for the prosecutor to have argued to the jurors. See State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 128-29.

As cursory review of the court's opinion reveals, federal precedent was used, as was Connecticut state precedent and the opinions of courts of other jurisdictions, in crafting an opinion which hardly "relies exclusively on federal law" except for the two references to the Connecticut constitution that the petitioner has noted to this Court. See Pet. at 9-10.[5] In reasoning through from what the right to physical confrontation provides as benefits under both the federal and state constitutions, to the conclusion that both rights were violated in this case, federal precedent was not relied upon except "for guidance and analogy", see State v. Joyce, supra, 229 Conn., at 20, in deciding the issue under both the federal constitution and the state constitution.

II. THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL CLAIM WAS CORRECTLY DECIDED

A. The Connecticut Supreme Court's decision was neither unprecedented nor unwarranted

1. This case involves urging jurors to draw an adverse inference solely from a defendant's exercise of one of his constitutional rights, which is patently unconstitutional

As one of the two reasons why this Court should grant his petition, the petitioner has claimed that the Connecticut Supreme Court has ruled that a criminal defendant's Sixth Amendment right to be present at trial and confront his accusers is violated whenever a prosecutor asks a jury

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[5] As noted earlier, the petitioner overlooked the explicit holding that the state constitutional right to confrontation had been violated, State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 129. Moreover, there was a fourth mention of the Connecticut constitution, on page 129, in footnote 18. Id. And the second reference, "setting out the respondent's right's generally", as petitioner calls it, is no mere passing mention but instead goes into some detail on the subject. See ibid., at 122.

to consider the defendant's presence at trial when assessing his credibility. This ruling is an unprecedented and unwarranted expansion of the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation...." Pet. at 8 (emphasis added).

However, the Connecticut Supreme court decided that "[w]e agree with the defendant that the prosecutor's argument invited the jury to draw an inference adverse to the defendant solely because he asserted his constitutional right to be present at trial and, consequently, that these comments unreasonably interfered with the defendant's free exercise of that right." Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 120, 672 A.2d, 904 (emphasis added). The Connecticut Supreme Court decided that "[i]nviting the fact finder to draw an inference adverse to a defendant solely on account of the defendant's asserting of a constitutional right impermissibly burdens the free exercise of that right and, therefore, may not be tolerated." Id., at 127, 672 A.2d, 908. "[T]he prosecutor invited the jury to draw an inference adverse to the defendant solely because of the defendant's exercise of his constitutional right to confront the witnesses against him." 236 Conn., at 127-28, 672 A.2d, 908 (emphasis added).

"[I]n defending the propriety of his argument to the trial court in response to the defendant's request for a curative instruction, the prosecutor relied only upon the fact that the defendant had been present throughout trial." See State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 126 n.14, 672 A.2d, 907 n.14 (emphasis added). The prosecutor had argued to the trial court that "[i]t's fair comment...for the State to be able to discredit the defendant's testimony by means of the fact that he heard everyone else's testimony." Id.

As the Connecticut Supreme Court recognized, "for an agent of the State to pursue a course of action whose objective is to penalize a per-

son's reliance on his legal rights is 'patently unconstitutional'". Bordenkircher v. Hayes, 434 U.S. 357, 363 (1978), quoted at 236 Conn., at 127, 672 A.2d, 907. When a state agent's only basis for penalizing a constitutional right is that it was asserted, that is patently unconstitutional. Chaffin v. Stynchcombe, 412 U.S. 17, 32 n.20 (1973).

2. The federal constitutional right infringed upon was one this Court sees as ensuring the integrity of the fact finding process, which was properly considered in finding an impermissible burdening of that right in this case

The Connecticut Supreme Court did nothing unprecedented nor unwarranted by linking the prosecutor's argument in this case to the concept that "[i]nviting the fact finder to draw an inference adverse to a defendant solely on account of the defendant's assertion of a constitutional right impermissibly burdens the free exercise of that right and, therefore, may not be tolerated." Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 127, 672 A.2d, 908. It cited as examples Zant v. Stephens, 462 U.S. 862, 885 (1983), where this Court held that an aggravating factor in a sentencing procedure would be invalid if it "authorizes a jury to draw adverse inferences from conduct that is constitutionally protected";[6] and Griffin v. California, 380 U.S. 609, 614 (1965), where this Court held that statements to jurors by the trial court or prosecutor to draw an adverse inference due to a defendant's election not to testify violated the fede-

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[6] The petitioner's description of this part of the Zant opinion allows for it to be read at first as if this Court would have found this permissible: "the Court noted, without further discussion or analysis, that the aggravating factor was not 'invalid because it authorizes a jury to draw adverse inferences from conduct that is constitutionally protected.'" Pet. at 13, quoting Zant v. Stephens, supra. But this Court then stated that if the aggravating circumstance at issue in that case had authorized the jury to draw adverse inferences from conduct that was constitutionally protected, then it would be invalid. Id., 462 U.S., at 885. The "not invalid" language was used by the Court in giving examples of what would be invalid but did not apply in that case because the aggravating circumstance was invalid for a different reason. Ibid.

ral constitution as "a penalty imposed by courts for exercising a constitutional privilege". Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 127, 672 A.2d, 908.

According to the petitioner, "[t]he Zant decision, however, is devoid of any discussion of the relationship between constitutionally protected conduct and the state's use of same to impeach a defendant's credibility" and so that case "offers little support for the result reached in the instant case", and likewise for Griffin v. California, supra, because in that case "the accused never took the witness stand and, therefore, never placed his credibility in issue." Pet. at 13-14.

The petitioner argues that "[t]o the extent that the prosecutor's comment on the defendant's presence burdened his Sixth Amendment right of confrontation, it did not do so unconstitutionally." Pet. at 14. Instead, the petitioner argues, it was just a matter of the respondent having been required to choose which course to follow. Id., citing McGautha v. California, 402 U.S. 183, 213 (1971).

But McGautha was a Fifth Amendment privilege against compelled self incrimination case. Id., 402 U.S., at 213. This Court has stated that "the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination is not an adjunct to the ascertainment of truth." Tehan v. U.S. ex rel. Shott, 382 U.S. 406, 416 (1966) (emphasis added).

By contrast, the constitutional right that the defendant in this case exercised, and was penalized for by the prosecutor's argument to the jurors, which was left undisturbed by the trial court, was the right to confrontation, which "is a functional one for the purpose of promoting reliability in a criminal trial." Kentucky v. Stincer, 482 U.S. 730, 739 (1987). The "underlying purpose" of the Sixth Amendment's Confrontation Clause is "to augment accuracy in the factfinding process...." Ohio

v. Roberts, 448 U.S. 56, 65 (1980).

The right to face to face confrontation and the right to cross-examine prosecution witnesses, a "less explicit component of the Confrontation Clause", both "'ensur[e] the integrity of the fact-finding process.'" Coy v. Iowa, 487 U.S. 1012, 1019-20 (1988), quoting Kentucky v. Stincer, 482 U.S., at 736.

The right to face to face confrontation makes it more difficult for a witness to lie about the accused or to tell a lie when it would greatly harm him. And "even if the lie is told, it will often be told less convincingly" because the jury might be clued by the witness' demeanor while telling such a lie. Coy v. Iowa, 487 U.S., at 1019. Such demeanor evidence may be prompted entirely or in large part by the fact that the witness is face to face with the accused. Id., & n.2. These benefits to the truth seeking process may come either on direct examination of the witness or on cross-examination or both.

But the accused's presence also enhances the reliability of the factfinding process in another important way. "Cross-examination often depends for its effectiveness on the ability of counsel to punch holes in a witness' testimony at just the right time, in just the right way." Perry v. Leeke, 488 U.S. 272, 282 (1989). "[O]ne of the defendant's primary advantages of being present at trial [is] his ability to communicate with his counsel," Illinois v. Allen, 397 U.S. 327, 344 (1970); such as during the direct examination of prosecution witnesses so as to be "available to assist his counsel as necessary" in preparing for the cross-examination of these witnesses, and continuing on through their cross-examination, to still be available to assist counsel as necessary, so that the accused can be said to have had an opportunity for full and

effective cross-examination. See Kentucky v. Stincer, 482 U.S., at 740.

So, in this way, too, an accused's presence during the testimony of prosecution witnesses contributes to the effectiveness of defense counsel's cross-examination of them, and "the Court has recognized that cross-examination is 'the greatest legal engine ever invented for discovery of truth.'" Kentucky v. Stincer, 482 U.S., at 736, quoting California v. Green, 399 U.S. 149, 158 (1970), which quoted 5 J. Wigmore, Evidence § 1367, p.29 (3d ed. 1940).

The Connecticut Supreme Court, just noting some of the benefits to the truth-seeking process that come from face-to-face confrontation, State v. Cassidy, quoting Coy v. Iowa, supra, 487 U.S., at 1019-20, and State v. Jarzbek, supra, 204 Conn., at 695, took this into account when it found that if all that a prosecutor could point to was that the defendant's presence throughout the trial gave him the opportunity to color his testimony, and so he should not be believed, there was no "compelling justification for the infringement." State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., 123-24, citing Maryland v. Craig, 497 U.S. 836, 850 (1990); State v. Jarzbek, supra, 204 Conn., at 704-05. In determining whether a constitutional right has been impermissibly burdened, a court takes into consideration the legitimacy of the challenged state action. See Chaffin v. Stynchcombe, supra, 412 U.S., at 32 & n.20. The Connecticut Supreme Court made the correct decision under the facts of this case.

3. Almost every jurist who has considered similar comments has found them to be constitutionally infirm, so the decision in the present case is hardly "unprecedented"

The petitioner has claimed that the Connecticut Supreme Court's decision was "unprecedented...." Pet. at 8. Yet, the court noted that although it was a question of first impression in Connecticut, "similar

prosecutorial comments have been disapproved as constitutionally infirm in other jurisdictions that have considered them." State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., 128, citing Dyson v. United States, 418 A.2d 127, 131 (D.C. App. 1980); Jenkins v. United States, 374 A.2d 581, 584 (D.C. App.), cert. denied, 434 U.S. 894 (1977); State v. Jones, 71 Wash. App. 798, 809-11, 863 P.2d 85 (1993), rev. denied, 124 Wash.2d 1018, 881 P.2d 254 (1994).[7]

Justice Callahan, in his dissenting opinion, perceived a distinction between finding comments to be "constitutionally infirm" and finding comments to be a constitutional violation. According to Justice Callahan, State v. Jones, supra, was inapposite because the comment at issue involved the defendant's eye contact with the victim during her testimony. And, he noted, both the Dyson and Jenkins courts treated the comments under the standard due process analysis for allegedly improper comment, with the comments in Jenkins found not to rise to the level of substantial prejudice, while the comments at issue in Dyson did, but were part of a combination of improper comments. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 152 n.4 (Callahan, J., dissenting).

But the reason why the Jenkins court analyzed the comments under the standard due process analysis for prosecutorial misconduct was because that was the way the issue was presented to the court. See id., 374 A.2d, at 583. The same goes for the way the issue was presented to the Dyson court. See id., 418 A.2d, 129.

The Jenkins court noted that the prosecutor "suggested that appellant's presence during trial facilitated his ability to fabricate. In effect, the prosecutor sought to have the jury draw adverse inferences

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[7] The respondent, in his brief to the Connecticut Supreme Court, at p. 36 & n.30, set out the facts and relevant part of the Dyson opinion, and in his reply brief, at p. 13 & n. 12, cited Jones and noted its facts.

from appellant's exercise of his right to confront the witnesses against him. Cf. Griffin v. California, [supra]. This, we think, was improper, and in the future, such comments on a defendant's presence in the courtroom should not be countenanced by the trial court." Jenkins v. United States, 374 A.2d, at 584.

The Dyson court dealt with an argument to the jury similar to that made in the instant case: "and you must remember, Mr. Dyson heard all the testimony, as he was the last one to testify....[¶] He listened to what everyone said and then he gets up and tells his story." The court noted that "[w]e have construed such an argument as an apparent attempt by the prosecutor to have the jury draw adverse inferences from appellant's exercise of his constitutional right to confront witnesses." Id., 418 A.2d, at 131, citing, among other cases, Jenkins, supra.

In Dyson, as in the instant case, the jury was left to decide who to believe in a proverbial swearing match. Id., 418 A.2d, 132 ("[t]he jury's assessment of the believability of either version was dispositive of its finding of guilt or innocence"); State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 130 ("[t]he jury's principal task...was to determine which of these two witnesses to believe, making their credibility decisive to the outcome of the case"). The Dyson court found that even if some of the other improper comments were neutralized by general instructions of the trial court, "the defense was still faced with the dangers inherent in the impermissible suggestions that the jury might draw adverse inferences from the absence of evidence and the presence of the defendant." Accordingly, the Dyson court found there was reversible error. Id., 418 A.2d, at 132.

And while Justice Callahan in his dissenting opinion found State v. Jones, supra, to be inapposite because it dealt with comment on the ac-

cused's eye contact with his accuser, the majority of the Connecticut Supreme Court did not. A look at Jones shows that it was similar enough to warrant citing. Jones "claim[ed] that his right of confrontation was compromised by the prosecutor's questions on cross examination and the remarks made in closing argument regarding his staring at A. during her testimony." State v. Jones, 863 P.2d, at 93. The court then undertook a Sixth Amendment Confrontation Clause analysis, having been asked to do so instead of having been asked to undertake a standard prosecutorial misconduct due process analysis as in Jenkins and Dyson, supra, and found constitutional error because "Jones was validly exercising his right of confrontation and the State's commentary did constitute an impermissible use of constitutionally protected behavior." However, it found the error to have been harmless beyond a reasonable doubt because the evidence against Jones, including his own admission, was overwhelming. State v. Jones, 863 P.2d, at 93-94.

That State v. Jones presented a sufficiently similar scenario to what occurred in the instant case was further borne out when the same court that decided Jones relied heavily on what had occurred in that case and in Dyson, supra, where the "[d]efendant contend[ed] that the prosecutor, in rebuttal argument, impermissibly commented on his exercise of his constitutional right to be present at trial." State v. Johnson, 80 Wash. App. 337, 339, 908 P.2d 900, 901 (1996).[8]

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[8] The prosecutor began his rebuttal argument with "[m]embers of the jury, I would like to submit to you that the one and only witness who had a bird's eye view of everything that happened, the only one witness that could watch the entire proceeding take place, to fit his testimony to suit the evidence that was entered earlier, and that's the defendant." [¶] Before the defendant took the stand, he heard testimony on Wednesday and on Thursday....He had all the time from Thursday from 3:30 to Monday, today, at 1:20 to decide what his testimony would be." Defense counsel's objection was sustained and the jury instructed to disregard

In no uncertain terms, the Washington Court of Appeals held that "[t]he prosecutor's comments about the defendant's unique opportunity to be present at trial and hear all the testimony against him impermissibly infringed his exercise of his Sixth Amendment rights to be present at trial and confront witnesses. He did not merely argue inferences from the defendant's testimony, but improperly focused on the exercise of the constitutional right itself." State v. Johnson, 80 Wash. App., at 341, 908 P.2d, 902. The court noted that "[t]ypically, we examine whether prosecutorial misconduct denied the defendant a fair trial and reverse if there is a substantial likelihood that the comments affected the verdict" but "[w]hen a prosecutor's comments also affect a separate constitutional right, they are subject to the stricter standard of constitutional harmless error." Id. (both cites) (citations omitted).[9]

As the cases cited above show, the Connecticut Supreme Court's decision on Sixth Amendment grounds was hardly unprecedented, but represents a mainstream view.

B. Even if, as petitioner asserts, this Court has a "longstanding doctrine that a defendant's rights are not violated when he must select between two rights that come into conflict", the decision here would not be contrary to such a doctrine

1. The respondent did not make a choice

The petitioner has claimed that the Connecticut Supreme Court's decision was "contrary to this Court's longstanding doctrine that a defen-

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the comments on the sequence of the testimony. But the prosecutor then continued: "I would suggest the defendant had fit his testimony, to tailor his testimony to what came before--." Another objection was sustained. State v. Johnson, 80 Wash. App., at 340-41, 908 P.2d, 902.

[9] While Johnson's credibility was at issue because he testified, the error was found harmless beyond a reasonable doubt because the evidence against him was overwhelming. State v. Johnson, 80 Wash. App., at 342, 908 P.2d, 902-03.

dant's rights are not violated when he must select between two rights that come into conflict." Pet. at 8. Later, quoting from McGautha v. California, supra, 402 U.S., at 213, the petitioner claims that the federal constitution does not always forbid a defendant from being required to make choice, even if it involves a constitutional right. Pet. at 14.

In context, it appears that the petitioner is claiming that allowing comment on the defendant's exercise of his Confrontation Clause right to be present throughout trial if he testifies is a price that he can be required to pay if he decides to go ahead and also exercise his constitutional right to testify.[10] See Pet. at 11-15.

The first flaw in this argument is that even if, for the sake of argument here only, it is permissible for a prosecutor to argue to the jury that solely on the basis of the defendant's presence throughout the trial, his testimony should not be believed, the respondent did not make a choice to pay this price so that he could exercise both his right to be present throughout the trial and the right to testify.

As the Connecticut Supreme Court recognized, this was "a question of first impression in this state," State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 128; and so the respondent, when he decided to testify, cannot be seen to have thereby implicitly decided to pay the price exacted by the prosecutor's argument to the jury about his exercise of his right to be present throughout the trial.

By comparison, in Crampton v. Ohio, decided with McGautha, supra, the Court noted that "[i]n Crampton's case, in accordance with Ohio law"

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[10] The Connecticut Supreme Court had noted that the prosecutor's comment also burdened the respondent's federal constitutional right to testify on his own behalf, citing Rock v. Arkansas, 483 U.S. 44, 51-53 (1990), but because the respondent had not raised such claim, the court stated that "we do not base our decision on it." 236 Conn., at 128 n.16.

the jury determined guilt and punishment in a unitary proceeding, 402 U.S., at 185 (emphasis added); and the Court had to decide whether the choice required by Ohio of Crampton having to relinquish his Fifth Amendment right not to be compelled to be a witness against himself in the guilt phase of his trial so as to be heard on the issue of punishment and to not have his sentenced fixed without the benefit of all the relevant evidence, Fourteenth Amendment due process rights, was constitutionally permissible. Crampton v. Ohio, 402 U.S., at 211.

In this case, however, "the Court [is] dealing with the State's unilateral imposition of a penalty upon a defendant who had chosen to exercise a legal right...." See Bordenkircher v. Hayes, 434 U.S. 357, 362 (1978) (analyzing other cases). The respondent made no choice in this case to have one constitutional right penalized as the price of his exercising another constitutional right; his decision to testify was made long before the prosecutor made his argument to the jury, which was an unprecedented one in Connecticut state court criminal trials.

2. The Connecticut Supreme Court's decision included correct assessment that the policies behind the Sixth Amendment's confrontation clause were substantially impaired by the prosecutor's argument, while any countervailing policies behind the practice of argument to the jury were not substantially impaired, or not impaired at all

When there is a perceived tension between constitutional rights, "[t]he threshold question is whether compelling [an] election [between them] impairs to an appreciable extent any of the policies behind the rights involved." Crampton v. Ohio, supra, 402 U.S., at 213. As the Connecticut Supreme Court noted, the right of face to face confrontation at trial helps to ensure the integrity of the fact-finding process. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 123, quoting Coy v. Iowa, supra, 487 U.S., at 1019-20. The respondent has amplified on that in § IIA 2 of this brief.

As he also addressed in § IIA of this brief, for a prosecutor to argue to the jurors solely on the basis of the defendant's exercise of his right to face to face confrontation throughout trial that they should draw an adverse inference against him, had no compelling justification. Id. See Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 123-24, citing Maryland v. Craig, supra.

The petitioner has not claimed the prosecutor had a constitutional right to make an argument to the jury. See Pet. at 11-15. But since closing argument for the defense is guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment's right to counsel provision, applied to the states by means of the Fourteenth, Herring v. New York, 422 U.S. 853, 864-65 & n.18 (1975), closing argument for "both sides" is provided for as a matter of course. E.g., Connecticut Rules of Court § 879 (1996). So even if, arguendo, prosecutors do not have a constitutional right to make a closing argument, the analytical framework in Crampton v. Ohio, supra, for a required choice between two constitutional rights is still useful here, albeit that in Crampton the rights involved belonged to the same person.

"[C]losing argument serves to sharpen and clarify the issues for resolution by the trier of fact in a criminal case." Herring v. New York, supra, 422 U.S., at 862.

> For it is only after all the evidence is in that counsel for the parties are in a position to present their respective versions of the case as a whole. Only then can they argue the inferences to be drawn from all the testimony, and point out the weaknesses of their adversaries' positions....

Id. Closing argument, like other exercises of partisan advocacy in a criminal case, is meant "to promote the ultimate objective that the guilty be convicted and the innocent go free." Ibid.

If in general, "[i]t seems particularly incongruous and indefensible...to draw inferences of lack of honesty from invocation of a priv-

ilege deemed worthy of enshrinement in the Constitution." Grunewald v. United States, 353 U.S. 391, 425-26 (1957) (Black, J., concurring); it is even more so the case when the jurors are urged to draw an inference of lack of honesty from exercise of a constitutional provision that this Court has found enhances the integrity of the fact-finding process, Coy v. Iowa, supra; and where, on top of that, the prosecutor bases his argument "solely on account of the defendant's assertion of [that] constitutional right...." State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 127.

The Connecticut Supreme Court acknowledged that a prosecutor is entitled to argue his case to the jury forcefully, including, if he has the evidence to back it up, that the accused has tailored his testimony to fit the state's case. 236 Conn., at 128 & n.17. But the jury was presented in this case with a distorted picture of what was going on, which the court realized, see id., 124, and the fact that the tool the prosecutor used to do so was the respondent's exercise of a constitutional right disserved the policies behind closing argument, as was implicit in the Connecticut Supreme Court's decision. See ibid., 128-29.

III OTHER REASONS FOR DENYING THE PETITION

A. Since the respondent was required to be present at trial, he was "bushwhacked" by the prosecutor's argument, and disturbing the judgment of the Connecticut Supreme Court here so as to permit prosecutors' comments like those made in this case will require the Court to address the question of what procedures must be followed in those jurisdictions which require a defendant's presence at trial, which includes the federal courts

As the Connecticut Supreme Court also pointed out, the respondent was "required to be present at trial" under Connecticut Rules of Court § 968. State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., 122 n.12 (emphasis in original). See also Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 43 ("[t]he defendant shall be present...at every stage of the trial"); which has been held to

mean that "[i]t does not give a defendant a right to absent himself from the courtroom." United States v. Fitzpatrick, 437 F.2d 19, 27 (2d Cir. 1970) (trial court denied defendant's motion to waive his presence).

"[I]nsisting that the government play it straight with those it prosecutes" is a matter of fundamental fairness. Brecht v. Abrahamson, 944 F.2d 1363, 1370 (7th Cir. 1991), aff'd, 507 U.S. 619 (1993). The Seventh Circuit was discussing Doyle v. Ohio, 426 U.S. 610 (1976), and in language applicable to this case noted that the Court's decision in Doyle rested on an "anti-mousetrapping ground...." Brecht v. Abrahamson, 944 F.2d, at 1369. Such strictures apply here. A defendant required by law to be present in the courtroom throughout the trial should not be "bushwhacked by an argument that [presence] implies guilt" or dishonesty. See id., at 1368 ("[a] suspect told that he has a right to remain silent, Doyle concluded, may not be bushwhacked by an argument that silence implies guilt").

If a court should not instruct the jury that it may draw the inference that the defendant's conduct is evidence of a guilty conscience when "[t]he defendant did that which the law allows and even encourages", State v. Jones, 234 Conn. 324, 358-59, 662 A.2d 1199 (1995) (making partially successful legal arguments in court opposing state's motion to obtain blood, saliva and hair samples); then when a defendant did that which the law requires, a trial court cannot sit by and have the prosecutor turn what he did against the defendant. See id.

Moreover, if this Court were to disturb the Connecticut Supreme Court's judgment in this case, and find that the argument made by the prosecutor in this case was after all constitutionally permissible, the Court would have to deal with what, applicable to the states, and to the

federal courts, is required of trial judges in light of the possibility that a prosecutor would want to make such an argument, when that jurisdiction requires the defendant to be present at trial. Leaving undisturbed the judgment of the Connecticut Supreme Court keeps this Court from having to intrude upon the decisions made by those jurisdictions which require a defendant's presence throughout trial.

B. If appellate opinions are used as a rough guide, the type of argument made by the prosecutor in this case has been rarely made

Using the reported opinions of appellate courts nationwide as a rough guide to the frequency of occurrence of the type of argument at issue in this case, there are but a handful of cases over the past two decades or more in which courts have been asked to deal with such arguments. See State v. Cassidy, 236 Conn., at 128 (citations omitted). See also State v. Johnson, supra, and cases cited therein.

As this Court has stated, "[o]ur decision to grant certiorari represents a commitment of scarce judicial resources...." Oklahoma City v. Tuttle, 471 U.S. 808, 816 (1985). Taking these factors into consideration, rudimentary cost/benefit analysis supplies yet another reason why the petition should be denied.

CONCLUSION

For these reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be denied.

Respectfully submitted,

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